010.5 R454 1960 V.10

ER-AMERICAN REVIEW OF

BIBLIOGRAPHY

REVISTA INTERAMERICANA DE BIBLIOGRAFÍA



This publication, official organ of the Inter-American Committee on Bibliography, is prepared by the Office of the Inter-American Review of Bibliography (secretariat of the Committee), Division of Philosophy and Letters, Department of Cultural Affairs, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

JAVIER MALAGÓN

Editor

José E. VARGAS
Assistant Editor

BEATRIZ FELPETO MOHLER Editorial Assistant

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Member States of the OAS

Narciso Binayán, Argentina
Augusto Guzmán, Bolivia
Helio Vianna, Brazil
Raúl Silva Castro, Chile
José Manuel Rivas Sacconi, Colombia
Abelardo Bonilla, Costa Rica
Fermín Peraza, Cuba
Vetilio Alfau Durán, Dominican
Republic
Isaac J. Barrera, Ecuador
R. Trigueros de León, El Salvador

Hugo Cerezo Dardón, Guatemala René Piquion, Haiti Jorge Fidel Durón, Honduras Lola Soriano, Nicaragua Diego Domínguez C., Panama R. Antonio Ramos, Paraguay Alberto Tauro, Peru Roscoe R. Hill and Maury A. Bromsen, United States José Pereira Rodríguez, Uruguay José Moncada Moreno, Venezuela

Other Countries

Phyllis Mander Jones, Australia Raymond Georis, Belgium P. M. Sherlock, British West Indies Marcel Roussin, Canada Charles V. Aubrun, France Léon Thomas, French West Indies Hans-Joachim Bock, Germany A. J. Walford, Great Britain Thórhallur Thorgilsson, Iceland Alberto Pincherle, Italy
C. F. A. van Dam, Netherlands
Johan Hartog, Netherlands West
Indies
Jorge Peixoto, Portugal
A. Morales Carrión, Puerto Rico
Javier Lasso de la Vega, Spain
Nils Hedberg, Sweden
Arnald Steiger, Switzerland





REVISTA INTERAMERICANA DE BIBLIOGRAFIA INTER-AMERICAN REVIEW OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

[RIB]

Vol. X April-June	2а. ÉРОСА 1960	No. 2 Abril-junio
	Literature; A Critical Survey GERAL	
REVIEW ARTICLES		
	bero-Americano	Luis Vera 151
	LAWRENCE S	S. THOMPSON 155
BOOK REVIEWS		
	Zum Problem der Weltstadt; HE	
HANS OSTELIUS, Reser	nerika. (By Otto Carlos Stoetzer). Inär i Venezuela. (By Lawrence S. 7. She Worlds of Kafka & Cuevas. (B	Thompson) . 159
mick) Antonio de Pinelo,	Discurso sobre la Importancia, For ilación de Leyes de Indias; and E	ma y Disposi-
Pinelo. (By Raúl Agustín Millares (Silva Castro)	los Archivos
Historia de Méxic	o. (By Manuel Carrera Stampa). OWELL, Books in My Baggage. (B	16:
Marshall)		16.
	, El Fundador Santiago M. Eder.	
	Baroque Times in Old Mexico. (By Silvio Za-
DAVID LEVIN, History	y as Romantic Art. (By Frank Go RICE, The Diplomatic Relations	odwyn) 16
United States and	México. (By Alberto María Carr.	eño) :

J. VICÉNS VIVES, et al, Historia Social y Económica de España y Amé-	
rica. Tomo IV, Volumen II. (By José Ma. Ots Capdequí)	169
WILLIAM L. SCHURTZ, American Foreign Affairs. (By C. G. Fenwick)	170
ciones Unidas. (By C. G. Ferrwick)	171
T. R. SCHELLENBERG, Archivos Modernos; Principios y Técnicas. (By	
Philip C. Brooks)	172
BALDOMERO LILLO, The Devil's Pit and Other Stories. (By Harvey	
L. Johnson)	173
	174
RICAURTE SOLER, El Positivismo Argentino. (By Juan Carlos Torchia-	
Estrada)	175
JOHN T. ZADROSNY, Dictionary of Social Science, (By Luis Olivos).	178
HANNO BECK, Alexander von Humboldt, Vol. I. (By Lawrence S.	
Thompson)	179
Martin)	179
ECENT BOOKS	181
PUBLICATIONS OF THE OAS AND ITS SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS .	199
NOTES AND NEWS	201
)	rica. Tomo IV, Volumen II. (By José Ma. Ots Capdequí). WILLIAM L. SCHURTZ, American Foreign Affairs. (By C. G. Fenwick) EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, Derecho Constitucional de las Naciones Unidas. (By C. G. Fenwick). T. R. SCHELLENBERG, Archivos Modernos; Principios y Técnicas. (By Philip C. Brooks). BALDOMERO LILLO, The Devil's Pit and Other Stories. (By Harvey L. Johnson). LEO WEINSTEIN, The Metamorphoses of Don Juan. (By G. S. Smith) RICAURTE SOLER, El Positivismo Argentino. (By Juan Carlos Torchia-Estrada). JOHN T. ZADROSNY, Dictionary of Social Science, (By Luis Olivos). HANNO BECK, Alexander von Humboldt, Vol. I. (By Lawrence S. Thompson). Amos G. Avery, et al., Blakeslee: The Genus Datura. (By Ricardo Martin).

HISTORIES OF BRAZILIAN LITERATURE; A CRITICAL SURVEY

Gerald M. MOSER

LARGE NUMBER OF WORKS,—When one surveys the histories of Brazilian LARGE NUMBER OF WORKS.—WHEN ONE STATEMENT OF BEASILE STATEMENT OF BEASIL 1826 to the ambitious "new critic" Afrânio Coutinho's vast A Literatura no Brasil, begun in 1955, one can only be amazed at the large number of works that deal with the subject. Rarely has so much been written about so short a span of literary activity. Brazil's independence from Portugal dates from 1822, but a national Brazilian literature is scarcely that old, since a national consciousness among men of letters could arise only upon the advent of the Romantic movement in 1836. José Veríssimo was right when he dismissed the three centuries of colonial writing with the words: "We can truly date the existence of a Brazilian literature from the nineteenth century, as much as a literature may be said to exist without a language of its own" (História da Literatura Brasileira, 3d ed., p. 139). Yet, hardly had the Portuguese monarchs established their court temporarily in Rio de Janeiro (1808), when the earliest historians of the Southern European literatures —Bouterwek (1805) and Simonde de Sismondi (1812) -were ready to acknowledge the existence of literary talents in a country that was just emerging from colonial dependence.1 We can imagine how important these first mentions by European scholars must have been to Brazilian self-esteem, soon to be reenforced by gratifying accolades from the leaders of Romanticism in Portugal, Almeida Garrett (1826) and Herculano (1846), with the latter prophesying a great literary future for Brazil, thanks to her poet Gonçalves Dias.² In view of the several dozen general histories of Brazilian literature that have been published in Brazil alone since

as the heir of decadent Portugal at the end of his poem Camões (1825):

¹ Simonde de Sismondi prophesied a great future to independent Brazil: "Dans le plus beau climat et le plus riche sol, ils [i.e., the Portuguese]... ont transporté aujourd'hui le siège de leur gouvernement, leur marine et leur armée; des événements que rien ne pouvait [laisser] prévoir, y donnent à la nation une nouvelle jeunesse et une nouvelle énergie, et peut-être le temps approche-t-il où l'empire du Brésil produira, dans la langue portugaise, de dignes successeurs du Camoëns." (J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi, De la littérature du Midi de l'Europe, vol. II, p. 683, in the edition of Aix-la-Chapelle, L. Kohnen, 1837. Originally published in 1812).

² The Portuguese poet Almeida Garrett hailed the land of the "generous Amazon"

Fernandes Pinheiro's of 1862, a Silvio Romero could no longer complain of "glaring national poverty" (História da Literatura Brasileira, 3d ed., p. 37). Among the many works now in existence, few are the ones, however, that are capable to please the reader today who wishes to learn about the character and progress of Brazilian writing. This is not due so much to the fact that, in William Berrien's words, these studies are "more abundant than solid" (Manual Bibliográfico, p. 639) than to the unrestful conditions under which literary critics and historians have had to labor in Brazil. Journalism and multiple pursuits of a livelihood, impatience to break into print and the demands of a delightful social life—all stand in the way of retirement into the well-stocked library of an ivory tower. The result is usually very interesting writing, often brillant and militant, boundless "polymorphism" as in the case of Sílvio Romero, or fragmentary over-specialization, as in the cases of almost all the critics who, like most recently Wilson Martins, produce for literary newspaper supplements constantly. The problem is not a purely Brazilian one to be sure.

In the following pages, an attempt will be made to save from the mass those works that can still be perused with profit and pleasure. Under the given circumstances, stress will be laid on the works that are available in English, as most useful to the English-speaking public which should know more of Brazilian literature. Naturally, considerable space must be reserved to works in Portuguese, either older ones that remain indispensable, or very recent ones which supersede earlier works or inform about new developments. I wish I could claim that I had read, or at least seen with my own eyes, all the books on the subject. Until I have and until my judgment has become infallible my remarks must be taken as tentative and not quite complete.

II. FOUR CRITERIA.—In order to appraise the usefulness of the existing histories, four ideal criteria have been applied—ideal or theoretical because one should not expect to see all of them fulfilled in the same work.

Soberbo Tejo, nem padrão ao menos Ficará de tua gloria? Nem berdeiro De teu renome?... Sim: recebe-o, guarda-o, Generoso Amazonas, o legado De honra, de fama e brio: não se acabe A língua, o nome português na terra.

(Canto X, st. 21, lines 4-9).

Almeida Garret included and praised the Brazilian poets Cláudio Manuel da Costa, Basílio da Gama, Santa Rita Durão and Tomás Gonzaga in the "Bosquejo da poesia portuguesa" which introduced his *Parnaso lusitano*, published in 1826 in Paris, France. Further references to Brazil in Almeida Garrett's works, from 1821 on, will be found in Carlos de Assis Pereira, "Garrett e o Brasil," *Ocidente*, Lisbon, April, 1958. The Portuguese writer Alexandre Herculano predicted a great future for Brazil and her poet Gonçalves Dias in his article "O futuro literário do Brasil," *Revista Universal Lisbonense*, VII (1846), p. 5.

The first criterium is that of personality: Does the work express a personal viewpoint instead of rehashing commonplaces or the opinions of others?

The second reflects a personal bias in favor of wider vista instead of the smug provincialism which the seeming newness and remoteness of the "New World" and a cultivation of boastful ignorance breed at times: Does the work show the evolution of national self-expression through literature within a larger framework? Such a framework may be the relationship to the literatures of the other American nations with similar colonial beginnings. Or it may consist, as the histories of Brazilian literature frequently do, of uncovering and following the roots in the western literatures of the Old World. Or it may be even more ambitious and invite an often painful comparison between the little national "baby" and the sophisticated wise men of the Orient, by placing Brazilian literature in the perspective of world literature, a development which will come sooner or later with the growth of comparative studies.

The third criterium is almost equally demanding and could easily be exaggerated: Is the work up to date in its information and its method, taking into account such relationships as the ones existing between literature on the one hand and society, the arts, economics or the history of ideas on the other?

The fourth and last criterium that occurs to me is one from which the authors of histories of Brazilian literature most often stray; for it requires that the realm of literature be clearly defined so as to exclude technical writing or any other writing that is not meant to appeal to the imagination, while including not only individual self-expression but the "oral literature" of the folk, which also appeals powerfully to the imagination while not claiming any artistic excellency or even originality.

Going back to times when belles-lettres were studied as just one part of rhetoric or when they were given a niche among the activities of a country in general political histories (as is done to this day in many North American histories of Latin America, e.g., the latest by J. Fred Rippy), Sílvio Romero, in other respects admirable, was misled by deplorable examples of thoroughness (or an omnivorous disposition?) to furiously expand the concept of literature.³ "For me," he wrote, "the expression *literature* is as ample as for the German critics and historians. It comprises all the manifestations of a people's intelligence: politics [Romero characteristically gives it first place], economics, art, folk creations, sciences—and

Bouterwek blamed the French for the loose definition of the term "literature"; "Die sonderbare Mischung zweier so wesentlich verschiedenen Fächer [i.e., "belles letres" and national history in the Memórias de literatura portuguesa published from 1792 on in Lisbon] ist entstanden aus dem französischen Begriffe der Littérature, der sich auch in Portugal festgesetzt hat. Die verdienstvollen Mitglieder der königl. Akademie zu Lissabon konnten desswegen, wie sie selbst berichten, über Dasjenige, was zur Litteratur gerechnet werden sollte, nicht einig werden. Um keine Meinung ganz zu verwerfen, zog man die Landesgeschichte in die Sphäre der Litteraturbegriffs." (Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit seit dem Ende des dreizehnten Jahrhunderts, vol. IV, p. 343. Göttingen, J. F. Röwer, 1805).

not, as was commonly assumed in Brazil, only the so-called bell s-lettres, which in the end were reduced almost exclusively to poetry!..." (História da Literatura Brasileira, 3d ed., p. 44). Against such an undefinition, given by Romero in 1888, José Veríssimo took a stand in 1912, after having been attacked by Romero, polemically going to the opposite extreme. For Veríssimo:

"literature is literary art. Only what has been written with an artistic purpose or intuition, i.e., with its constitutional devices of invention and composition, is literature, as I see it. Thinking thus, perhaps, erroneously, for I do not presume to be infallible, I systematically exclude from the history of Brazilian literature anything which seen in this light should not be considered literature. The latter is in my book synonymous with good or fine letters according to the truly classic acceptation. Nor do I think anything of the Germanic pseudo-novelty of comprising under the term of literature everything written in a country, lyric poetry and political science, fiction and public law, drama and newspaper articles, and even what is not written, parliamentary oratory and folk songs and stories, in short authors and works of all and every kind." (História da Literatura Brasileira, 3d ed., p. 17).

Verissimo's bite was not so bad as his bark. Almost in the same breath (p. 19) he expressed fear of committing a cruel mistake by not admitting somewhat less than literary writers into the sanctuary. He ends his book furthermore with a chapter on other sub-literary gentry—publicists, orators and critics! Only the humble folk are inexorably and classically banished. In another respect, too, we today, almost fifty years later, will be inclined to be more liberal, by reckoning with the conditions under which the Brazilian writer produces, apart from few exceptions such as Lins do Rego or Érico Veríssimo. As William Berrien rightly has pointed out, "the Brazilian literary tradition is not the product of writers who considered themselves exclusively men of letters.... Any account of the development of Brazilian literature which would not take into account the significance of the works of men such as Rui Barbosa, Euclides da Cunha, Joaquim Nabuco and Gilberto Freyre... must necessarily be considered incomplete" (Manual Bibliográfico, p. 639). To this I should add as absolutely indispensable for the complete understanding even of much artistic poetry and prose, from Manuel Antônio de Almeida's Memórias de um Sargento de Milicias to poems by Manuel Bandeira, the inclusion of that other, underlying literature, the folk literature, which, as Câmara Cascudo wrote, has a public in the yet widely illiterate or half-literate country that is larger and more faithful than any "fine" writer dares dream of.

III. FROM DILETTANTISM TO ERUDITION.—Among the histories of Brazilian literature, one observes a gradual change in critical attitude. In Brazil, it takes one from dilettantism in the exercise of literary criticism, in a field as small and

dependent as the national literature was in the beginning of the nineteenth century, to an aspiration toward highly sophisticated, Alexandrine scholarship, embodied in university chairs of literature. This evolution did not, at first, profit from the pioneering, but all-encompassing histories of national literatures and the first painstaking bibliographical dictionaries of the eighteenth century in Europe. Instead, it began in Brazil with small poetic anthologies, such as Cunha Barbosa's Parnaso Brasileiro (1829-30),4 and uncritical praises that recall rather the private song collections and the rhymed "voyages to Parnassus" of which the sixteenth century was fond. When literature began to be more seriously thought of in the wake of Romantic ideas of popular and national genius, it was considered by Brazilians first as a branch of political history, then of geography, history and sociology, following French models.⁵ We are thus led from romantically nationalistic works (without any modern extremism, however), such as the historian Varnhagen's "Ensaio histórico sôbre as letras no Brasil" (1850)6 to the environmental theory of Araripe Júnior's Carta sôbre a Literatura Brasílica (1869);7

⁴ Cunha Barbosa's Parnaso was preceded, for Portugal, by Almeida Garrett's Parnaso Lusitano, Paris, 1826, in which several Brazilian poets were represented already. See note 2.

⁵ The first French model which Brazilian literary critics followed was that of Ferdinand Denis: "Dans ces belles contrées si favorisées de la nature, la pensée doit s'agrandir comme le spectacle qui lui est offert; majestueuse, grâce aux anciens chefs-d'oeuvre, elle doit rester indépendante, et ne chercher son guide que dans l'observation. L'Amérique enfin doit être libre dans sa poésie comme dans son gouvernement." (J. Ferdinand Denis, Résumé de l'bistoire littéraire du Portugal, suivi du Résumé de l'bistoire littéraire du Brésil,

p. 516. Paris, Lecointe & Durey, 1826).

6 In the prologue to his Florilégio da Poesia Brasileira, the "Ensaio histórico...", dated June 5, 1847, Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen stated: "Como o enthusiasmo que temos pêla America, onde vimos a luz, e a fé no desenvolvimento futuro de sua poesia, era um dos nossos estimulos, julgámos dever dar sempre preferencia a ésta ou aquélla composição mais limada, porém semi-grega, outra embora mais tosca, mâs brazileira, ao menos no assumpto." (p. III. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1850).

7 Tristão de Alencar Araripe Júnior has been much maligned as a merely impressionistic critic. He stressed his independent judgment while criticizing his countryman Sílvio Romero, but remained faithful to his vague yet strong conviction about the importance of natural environment and climate to differentiate a nation and its literature. In 1869, at the age of twenty-one, he formulated his faith quite romantically as follows:

"De impressões completamente estranhas, de uma naturaleza tão cheia de esplendores como a da América, dessas florestas seculares, desses rios colossais, não deve por certo surgir senão uma literatura original, melancólica e ao mesmo tempo pasmosa, impregnada dêsse poderosíssimo sentimento religioso que por si só se expande tôda vez que o homem curva-se ante o Senhor, abismado pelos portentos da criação.

"Poesia soberba! poesia filha do assombro e da admiração!

"Foi da contemplação dos magníficos espetáculos do encantado Novo Mundo, que nasceram os Ercilla, os Chateaubriand, os Cooper, os Durão e os Basílio da Gama." (Obra critica, vol. I, p. 26. Rio de Janeiro, 1958). How Araripe Júnior's conviction evolved under the influence of Taine and Buckle from these Romantic notions of local color and genius loci to an almost scientific philosophy of the importance of physical environment, may be seen in an article he published on July 15, 1882, in the Gazeta da Tarde of Rio de Janeiro: "A questão da história da literatura nacional, mais do que outra, entendo só pode ser resolvida pela concentração de nossas vistas sobre o meio físico. É o único fator estável de nossa história, o único que se consegue acompanhar, sem soluções de continuidade. Não quero com isto dizer que seja o principal, pois é averiguado que, na fusão dos vários elementos constitutivos da nacionalidade brasileira, não existe um que mais se aventaje ao da raça portuguêsa, arrastrando para dentro dêste meio todos os acúmulos de sua

through the sociologically and even politically inspired accumulations of data in Sílvio Romero's works of the late nineteenth century, to the fragmentary, tentative, essay-like histories assembled in mosaic fashion that require a whole team of writers, some of whom begin to bear the scars of the midnight-oil-burning scholar. The third type is represented by Moraes and Berrien's Manual Bibliográfico of 1949, which required international cooperation, or Afrânio Countinho's enterprise of 1955-59 (A Literatura no Brasil), which succeeded where Alvaro Lins', initiated in 1945, had failed. Also very recently, such collective enterprises have contributed advantageously to even larger efforts encompassing several literatures, such as Prampolini's Dizionario, or the Dicionario das Literaturas Potuguesa, Galega e Brasileira, organized by a Portuguese university professor, Jacinto do Prado Coelho. In course of publication since 1957, it employs a large number of Brazilians as contributors. Regardless of whether it can in this time and age of international suspicion contribute, as intended, "to a more perfect consciousness of the cultural unity of the three peoples or common language" ("Advertencia," p. 7), it constitutes, without a doubt, a splendid work of reference, complete with a short article on "Literary history in Brazil" (p. 311) by Massaud Moisés, of the University of São Paulo. Also Portuguese and bold in conception, and furthermore published in Portuguese Africa, is the truly composite but fascinating Panorama das Literaturas das Américas, co-sponsored and prefaced by the great Brazilian poet Manuel Bandeira, to which the Brazilian critic Wilson Martins has contributed a solid history of the Modernista movement and its principal figures, especially Mário de Andrade, under the title of "50 anos de literatura brasileira" (1958).

IV. WORKS AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH.—A similar change from dilettantism of the best intentioned and often enjoyable kind to sometimes original, sometimes tiresome erudition can be seen among the works that are available in English. However, the interest in Brazilian literature began to be aroused in the United

civilização. Mas, como estou persuadido de que o valor de um elemento não parte da quantidade e, sim, da qualidade, sou levado fatalmente a dar mais importância ao particular do que ao geral. Na história universal, não resta dúvida que o Brasil é—Portugal atravessando os mares, procurando novo habitat e transformando-se ao influxo de variadíssimas influências; para o brasileiro, porém, a sua história particular não deve ser outra coisa senão a relação do desenvolvimento dos fatores característicos.

"Ora, não há negar que êstes são o meio físico e as novas raças postas em contato com o português. Posso afirmar, entretanto, que coisa alguma teve tanta fôrça assimiladora como a deslocação de solo, os novos aspectos do país e o clima,— o clima, principalmente.

"Era sôbre êsse fio que, escrevendo a história do Brasil, faria girar todos os demais elementos; e com tal ponto de vista, tenho certeza que chegaria a explicação de muitos fatos obscuros. Não vem de feição agora demonstrar a tese.

"Em trabalho especial, pretendo desenvolver essa idéia, tornando o mais saliente possível o grau de diferenciação que atingimos." (Obra critica, vol. I, pp. 277-278).

Araripe Júnior did not write the general history he had in mind but his writings show how he applied these ideas, notably in a series of some twelve articles written in 1886-87 for A Semana of Rio de Janeiro, under the headings "Enfermidades estilísticas da nova geração," "Naturalismo e pessimismo," and "Literatura brasileira."

States only after World War I. It came too late to be indebted to Romanticism in the same way as the writing of literary history and indeed of literature itself in Brazil had been, ever since Ferdinand Denis had discovered a great deal of local color and exotic quaintness there. But it came when both countries became curious about each other's social and economic conditions and found the decline of an older agricultural order similarly mirrored in each other's literature. Almost out of the blue, a young man Isaac Goldberg, appeared in 1922 to write a refreshingly intelligent little volume on Brazilian Literature which has yet to be surpassed. Dependent on Silvio Romero for the division in four periods, he was independent in his judgment. His book concludes with ten "representative" portraits, from Castro Alves to Monteiro Lobato. He died too young, unfortunately, to acquaint North Americans with Brazilian Modernismo. A later critic, who had that opportunity, did not make use of it. In another work that stands isolated, too, the Marvelous Journey of 1948, Samuel Putnam wrote more as an enthusiastic translator than as a critic at home in several languages and literatures; however, his work can still provide the general reader with a pleasant introduction to Brazilian literature before World War I. It is characteristic of the fragmentary scholarship that has cast its fatal spell over writing in this country that most North American efforts have gone into book reviewing or bibliography—as was already the case of Putnam, whose main service to Brazilian literature will be found in the descriptive bibliographies he contributed to the yearly Handbook of Latin American Studies. Or else, they have labored mightily on Ph. D. theses, probably never to produce another book again, though placing now and then an article in a learned review. I, myself, confess to both these shortcomings. Among the theses will be found several that take up partial aspects of Brazilian literature, which dissect it according to region or -and here we betray a national idiosyncrasyaccording to races. One wonders whether such dissection might not give rise to misunderstandings between Brazilians and North Americans, for works such as these necessarily focus on the past. Nevertheless, Driver's The Indian in Brazilian Literature (1942) and Sayers' The Negro in Brazilian Literature (1956) are good books based on thorough investigation. Beside them, I would place a charming work which is much too little known, Malcolm Batchelor's Stories and Story Tellers of Brazil (1953). It makes crystal clear the contributions of folklore to Brazilian literature from the beginnings to Érico Veríssimo's epic novel O Tempo e o Vento.

To this day, the liveliest, most comprehensive and up-to-date introductions in English are not due to North Americans. They are English versions of what Brazilians have had to say. These Brazilians have not been professional literary historians, moreover: thus, we have Erico Veríssimo's intimate opinions on Brazilian Literature (1945), where we see it through the eyes of literary craftsman. We have an even briefer treatment by the sociologist Gilberto Freyre in Brazil:

An Interpretation (1946). We have in English a Brief History of Brazilian Literature (Washington, D. C., Pan American Union, 1958, trans. by Ralph E. Dimmick), taken from the Noções de História das Literaturas of the poet and teacher Manuel Bandeira. Since 1950, a general work on Brazilian Culture, the educator Fernando de Azevedo's masterpiece, is available in a translation by the philosopher William R. Crawford, whose own Century of Latin-American Thought of 1944 includes useful bio-bibliographical pages about several Brazilians, among them Rui Barbosa. North American readers were provided with a glimpse of the more recent developments in Brazilian culture through a special supplement which The Atlantic Monthly published in February, 1957. Organized by the musicologist Carleton Sprague Smith, it made available in English short essays by still other living Brazilian critics: Alceu Amoroso Lima, in his role as a historian of institutions, Antônio Cândido on "Modern Writing," and Décio de Almeida Prado on the renaissance of the theater.

So far, it has been left to a couple of continental-minded Spanish American scholars to pioneer in the treatment of Brazilian literature as part of the history of the literatures of Latin America. The Chilean Arturo Torres-Ríoseco thus reserved the last chapter of his lively Epic of Latin American Literature (1942) for Brazil. Torres-Ríoseco has followed this method since then in other works, most recently in a quick survey of "Brazilian Literature" from the Prosopopéia of 1601 to Vinícius de Morais' Poemas, Sonetos e Baladas of 1946, which forms the last part of a long article on Latin American literatures in the 1958 edition of The Encyclopedia Americana. Hurried readers will find its references to titles and dates useful, but might be dangerously satisfied with the snap judgments an encyclopedia editor requires from contributors for enconomy's sake. A further step in integration of the Brazilian material was taken by the Santo Domingan Pedro Henríquez Ureña, both in his Literary Currents in Hispanic America (1945), which once was valuable because of its extensive bibliographical notes, and his concise, unfortunately untranslated, Historia de la Cultura en la América Hispánica (1947). Death prevented Henriquez Ureña from putting the finishing touches to these works, as it prevented Joseph N. Lincoln from perfecting his Charts of Brazilian Literature (1947). Even so, the charts convey at a glance a clear picture of the chronological sequence, of both political and literary events in Brazil, that cannot be found anywhere else. Lincoln might have written the history of Brazilian literature which North American readers do not have yet, one written from the vantage point of familiarity with North American literature. Probably, this will come in time, in that dreamed-of future when everybody will have so much leisure that he will want to be informed about all the ways in which all of the Americas are expressing themselves. However, we are still in a period when much preliminary, patient spadework has to be performed by bibliographers, biographers, editors of critical texts and interpreters. If only in the midst of such fragmentary activity the grander vision of an all-comprehensive world literature is not lost! If only international organizations, presses, publishers and foundations will be moved to encourage the publication of what already exists in manuscript. For a great deal does exist in English that has not been set in type. A glance at the periodical lists of research in progress and of completed university theses will readily show it. Thus, to give three examples, an excellent thesis on the Brazilian fiction of the Northeast by Edmundo da Silveira has never found a publisher; thus, a comprehensive bibliographical Guide to Comparative Literature has been languishing for more than ten years. Likewise, publishers have hesitated for sixteen years to underwrite a new edition of the badly outdated Outline History of Spanish American Literature, which was prepared under the auspices of the International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature. This Outline must now be mentioned for another reason. At long last, one of its original editors, John E. Englekirk, has been able to convince the publishers that a new edition should encompass all Latin American literature, i.e., that Brazilian literature should, in Englekirk's words, "be woven into the overall pattern" (letter of November 18, 1958). When this is accomplished and when a similar integration is achieved in a companion anthology, we shall have for the first time in English a handbook including Brazilian literature that will be the result of scholarly teamwork. After that, the road will be clear for standard works of an individual flavor.

V. OLDER WORKS IN PORTUGUESE WHICH REMAIN INDISPENSABLE.—Apart from the fact that there are relatively few works on the subject available in English, there will always exist a need to consult standard works written within the country about whose literature we wish to be informed; only they can provide the intimate knowledge of a people's psychology, let alone the direct acquaintance with the source materials and with the authors or their descendents and friends.

Of the many works written before World War II, I have found only five that will still serve our need for broad information developed in an original manner. For historical reasons, reference must always be made to the "Ensaio histórico" with which Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen introduced his Florilégio da Poesia Brasileira of 1850. José Veríssimo summed up these reasons when he wrote:

"In the Florilégio he [Varnhagen] put the history of our literature on foundations which have not yet been noticeably changed. In the fifty-four pages of the «Ensaio histórico sôbre as letras no Brasil»... one finds at least in the form of suggestions the ethnological criterium as an element for investigating our literature and its very spirit, the indigenous American element as a part of it... the need for our poets to be American above all, the importance of folk poetry, the correlation of mental phenomena with historical events, and other [suggestions] which were to be brought to light much later as unheard-of novelties." (História da Literatura Brasileira, 3d ed., p. 337).

But Varnhagen dealt with poetry only, and because of the early date of his writing, he could not even cover the flowering of Brazilian Romanticism.

The first overall view aiming at completeness can be obtained only in Silvio Romero's works. Rather than in the first edition of 1888, his História should be read together with the later corrective works in his son Nelson Romero's edition of 1953. In spite of his ardent political ideas, his repetitiousness, verbosity and occasional emotionalism, or perhaps because of the personal flavor they impart to all he wrote, Sílvio Romero's História has remained readable.8 Since the author had high scholarly ideals, was well informed and showed throughout a disarming sincerity, his opinions and the violent reactions they provoked invariably have shaped the history of Brazilian literary criticism itself. We can rely on Romero if we read him side by side with his antagonist, the quiet, balanced José Veríssimo, whose work is more concise and just, but also too narrow in scope and sometimes quite pedestrian in style. Both historians were children of their times, and, thus, cannot satisfy completely any longer. They have in common a sociological viewpoint which makes them see literary events almost exclusively as the result of the condition of Brazilian society at the time. They also share an inferiority complex in regard to Europe, which is especially noticeable in the fundamentally pessimistic attitude apparent from the very first page of Romero's História, or from Verissimo's despair over Brazilian "formlessness" (informidade).

The sociological orientation still characterized the other two histories, which offer ideas and opinions in abundance as well as a great many data within the handy format of what would now be called a pocket book. Ronald de Carvalho's Pequena História da Literatura Brasileira gives a highly personal picture, especially of poetry, to the very dawn of Modernismo, drawn by a practicing poet of impeccable good taste. The other small book is quite different, since it was written by a quasi outsider, a Portuguese, who, however, was unusually well informed and sympathetic toward Brazilian aspirations. Impressed and somewhat flattered, like other Portuguese, by Gilberto Freyre's traditionalistic sociology, this author, José Osório de Oliveira, stressed the peculiarly Brazilian "style of social life" as it expressed itself in literature. He wrote of Brazilian literature as of a

"Conheço bem o Dr. Sílvio, e sei como os seus livros são arquitetados.

"Então... Das duas uma: ou o escritor produz logo o que tem de produzir, ou rebenta! Aí está. Isto não é desconhecer um talento: é defini-lo." Araripe Júnior (Obra critica, vol. I, p. 294. Rio de Janeiro. 1958).

Sílvio Romero's impetuous manner of writing was somewhat maliciously characterized as follows in 1882:

[&]quot;Lê muito, tem uma ambição desmesurada de projetar a sua síntese sôbre o Brasil. Temperamento nervoso, impetuoso, vida sedentária em uma grota de Santa Teresa, preocupações tôdas, tôdas literárias;—consequências: excitações noturnas, insônias, sonhos, ou, antes, apocalipses científicos. Aquelas linhas agrupam-se furiosas, impõem-se a seu espírito, criamlhe uma obsessão. Crescem as suas impressões subjetivas—e as nobres intenções voam

process of nationalization, and could, therefore, perceive early the good qualities in *Modernista* poetry and Northeastern fiction.⁹

VI. RECENT WORKS IN PORTUGUESE (1948-1958).—Among the five older works one would look in vain for an all-encompassing standard history. None of them include the indispensable bibliographical apparatus. Their critical method is largely impressionistic; text criticism remains rudimentary. But, in recent years, two histories of this critical type have, at least, been planned. They were to present the whole sweep of Brazilian literature, from its "prehistoric" dawn to its most recent stirrings. These projects were Alvaro Lin's História da Literatura Brasileira, in fifteen volumes, which seems to have bogged down after the publication of only two volumes that were excellent, however, and Afrânio Coutinho's A Literatura no Brasil, also the work of a team, which was completed perhaps because it has limited its range of aspects more wisely to pure literature. Judging from what I have seen of the latter, it is very good in parts, depending on the quality of the contributors. As with most team work, the result is disturbingly unequal. Even these works contribute, therefore, to the general impression of fragmentation that present-day scholarship gives on the whole. Leaving aside a few short guides for Brazilian students, such as have been published by Soares Amora, of São Paulo, in 1955 (revised in 1958) and by Alceu Amoroso Lima in 1956, we must turn to works that limit themselves to one particular period, movement or genre. Few come anywhere near exhausting their subject, and, at any rate, almost all are premature since critical or relatively complete editions of the major authors have only begun to be made in Brazil since the nineteen thirties. Thus, such an important period of Brazilian literature as Romanticism has not yet been treated well in a monograph, as Haroldo Paranhos' work was only half completed. On the other hand, Modernismo has found its historians already, perhaps because of its novelty. A. A. Lima, as a critic who had accompanied the movement from its early beginnings with approval, gathered his own information about the early stage in O Pré-Modernismo (1939), but the synthesis of the movement as a whole was left to a younger man, Wilson Martins, in his "Cinquenta anos de literatura brasileira" (1958). Fortunately, three authors have appeared, none of them young anymore, who have been able to lift history writing above the costly daily battlefield of journalism, thanks to a selfless enthusiastic dedication to literature:

December 3, 1939, under the heading "Literatura nacional").

Manuel Bandeira, Lúcia Miguel Pereira and Luís da Câmara Cascudo. To Manuel Bandeira we owe the best introduction to Brazilian poetry (Apresentação da Poesia Brasileira, 2d augm. ed., 1954). Lúcia Miguel Pereira wrote not only standard biographies of the key authors Gonçalves Dias and Machado de Assis, but gave the most complete treatment yet of fiction between 1870 and 1920 (2d, revised ed., 1957). Câmara Cascudo undertook the Herculean task of cleaning out the backyard of Brazilian letters—I mean folk literature—which since the days of over-enthusiastic Romantics has been a favorite playground for light-handed dilettantes and, more recently, for commercial exploiters. His Literatura Oral (1952) and a stream of other related works such as the Trinta "Estórias" Brasileiras (1955) show a masterly combination of earnest scholarship and a charming personal style imbued with saudade for the ancient folk traditions that are disappearing everywhere before what Mário de Andrade, another ardent and serious folklorist, foresaw would be the advent of a de-nationalized universal civilization.

Because of the absence of all-encompassing standard histories, two other even more subordinate types of works remain indispensable, namely bibliographies and collections of critical book reviews. As for general bibliographies, two recent ones have proved useful to me, personally, apart from the always necessary standard works of Inocêncio da Silva and Sacramento Blake. They are Borba and Berrien's Manual Bibliográfico de Estudos Brasileiros (1949) and O. M. Carpeaux' Pequena Bibliográfia Crítica da Literatura Brasileira (2d, revised ed., 1955). The Manual, though unwieldy to handle and of unequal quality, provides a full index and introductions by specialists as well as critical evaluations of individual works to about 1942 in some of its literary sections. The Pequena Bibliografia brings together the literature written about some 170 Brazilian writers, almost fulfilling its purpose of providing a history of their changing fortunes with the public and especially with the critics. A third work, J. M. Topete's Working Bibliography of Brazilian Literature, covers the field up to 1952.

As for collections of critical articles, many of them have appeared in book form ever since the days of Machado de Assis. Because of his vigorous personality and a critical honesty softened but unimpaired by Brazilian cordialidade, Mário de Andrade set a high standard for reviewing in collections that appeared shortly before the most recent period, such as Aspetos da Literatura Brasileira (1943) and O Empalhador de Passarinho (1946). Other critics have adopted the custom of collecting their best articles periodically. These collections by Lima, Alvaro Lins, Sérgio Milliet and a few others can recreate for the reader some of the literary climate that existed when the books under review first appeared.

VII. WHAT IS WANTED HERE AND NOW.—The ideal history of Brazilian literature, a reference work for specialists, obviously does not exist yet. It would be premature. Moreover, at least in this country, it is not needed so much as are other, humbler works. We lack, I feel, three of these:

- 1) an anthology of the best in Brazilian literature, with brief introductions, all of it preferably in English translation, which could be given to the many people of good will who tell us: "All right, name me some of the Brazilian writers that I ought to know":
- 2) a handy, concise guide for librarians and readers that would give reliable information on Brazilian authors and ample suggestions of readings, especially in English translation, and where to find them, building on William Griffin's excellent bibliography of "Brazilian literature in English translation" (1955);
- and 3) a textbook for the college student, which under prevailing conditions of the teaching of literature in North American colleges, may have to take the form of an "outline" manual of all of the Latin American literatures, such as the one John Englekirk has in mind, one that will incorporate Brazil more organically and extensively than A. Torres-Ríoseco was able to do. Another approach of a comparative nature can be imagined. This would combine the study of Brazilian literature with that of the literature of Portugal, the mother country. Such an approach fits European conditions better than American ones. At present, the study of Portuguese rests on a more secure basis in some European countries (Portugal, France, and perhaps Spain and Italy) than in the Americas outside Brazil. Furthermore, Brazilians might rightfully resent to see their literature treated as an appendix to Portuguese literature, as has been done there (e.g., in G. Le Gentil's manual, La Littérature Portugaise, 2d, augm. ed., 1951).

VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The following bibliography is aimed at Englishspeaking readers. For this reason, its first section contains the works in English that have been published on the subject of Brazilian literature, including bibliographies.

Older works in other languages, but mainly in Portuguese, will be found in the second section, which has been limited to those works that may still be useful.10 Although this is the case of some older standard bibliographies, no bi-

1. ABREU, Jorge O. História da literatura nacional. Rio de Janeiro, 1930.

 ADERALDO, Mozart Soriano. Esboço de história da literatura brasileira. Fortaleza, 1948.
 BARBUDA, Pedro Júlio. Literatura brasileira. Bahia, 1916.
 BESOUCHET, Lydia, and Newton de FREITAS. Literatura del Brasil. Buenos Aires, 1946. 5. BITTENCOURT, Liberato. Nova história da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, 1942.

FREITAS, Bezerra de. História da literatura brasileira. Pôrto Alegre, 1939.
 GOMES, A. "História literária", in Dicionário histórico, geográfico e etnológico do Brasil, vol. I, pp. 1297-1526. Rio de Janeiro, 1922.

8. Prixoto, Afrânio. Panorama da literatura brasileira. S. Paulo, 1940. 2d ed., S. Paulo,

9. Reis, Francisco Sotero dos. Curso de literatura portuguesa e brasileira. S. Luís do Maranhão, 1866-73.

10. Sodré, Nelson Werneck. Sintese do desenvolvimento literário no Brasil. S. Paulo, 1943.

11. Torres-Ríoseco, Arturo. "La literatura brasileña," in La gran literatura iberoamericana. Buenos Aires, 1945.

¹⁰ Among the general histories of Brazilian literature published mostly before 1945 are the following excluded from the bibliography as not so useful to English-speaking readers, but worth a mention in order to give a complete picture of great number of existing general histories:

bliographical works have been included in this section since most of them have been made obsolete by the more recent publications listed in sections I and III.

Section III has the purpose of supplementing or correcting the earlier sections by listing works in Portuguese, including some by nineteenth-century authors, which were published between 1945 and 1958.

Textbooks for secondary schools and anthologies, unless they contain substantial introductions, have been omitted, as have monographs on individual regions, states, and authors.

I. WORKS IN ENGLISH

A. Bibliography

1. CARTER, Henry H. "The development of Luso-Brazilian studies in the United States, 1920-1950" in *Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian studies...* 1950, pp. 293-335. Nashville, Tenn, Vanderbilt Univ. Press, 1953.

With a brief historical introduction.

2. FORD, Jeremiah D. M., A. F. WHITTEM, and M. I. RAPHAEL. A tentative bibliography of Brazilian belles-lettres. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1931, 201 p.

Without notes. "Meritorious attempt for the time but full of mistakes and omissions." (O. M. Carpeaux)

3. GRIFFIN, William J. "Brazilian literature in English translation," in Inter-American Review of Bibliography, 1, V (1955), pp. 21-37.

Excellent and clear bibliography of works published prior to 1954, with a brief introduction on the lack of translations. It supersedes an earlier bibliography of Brazilian works in English or Spanish translation, compiled by Marion A. Zeitlin for E. Herman Hespelt et al., An outline history of Spanish American literature (New York, Crofts & Co., 1941), pp. 161-166.

4. Handbook of Latin American Studies. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1936.

Annual bibliography, including a section on Brazilian literature, compiled for 1935-1948 by Samuel Putnam, and since then by Ralph E. Dimmick. Published under the auspices of the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies in Washington, D. C. The latest volume, no. XX, deals with publications of 1956 (Gainesville, Florida Univ. Press, 1958). R. E. Dimmick's section on Brazilian language and literature occupies pp. 264-276. The descriptive, and whenever possible critical bibliography, is preceded by a brief general survey of the literary trends and events of the year under consideration.

5. LINCOLN, Joseph N. Charts of Brazilian literature. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards, 1947. x-86 p.

Published posthumously. Well organized in chronological fashion. Still useful, in spite of gaps, some mistakes, and the lack of a final revision by the author.

6. MORAES, Rubens Borba de. Bibliographia brasiliana; a bibliographical essay on rare books about Brazil published from 1504 to 1900, and works of Brazilian authors published abroad before the independence of Brazil in 1822. Amsterdam, Colibris, 1958. Facsims.

In course of publication. Exhaustive and valuable work.

7. "The Romantic movement; A selective and critical bibliography. Brazilian section," in ELH. A Journal of English Literary History, March 1947-March 1949, and Philological Quarterly, April 1950 to date.

Annual bibliography, compiled for 1946-1953 by Gerald M. Moser, for 1954 and 1955 by Alfred Hower, and since then by Raymond S. Sayers.

8. TOPETE, José Manuel. A working bibliography of Brazilian literature. Gainesville, Univ. of Florida Press, 1958. 114 p.

"Selective in its coverage of authors... The bibliographical data comes up to 1952, while critical material in some cases reaches 1954... Only under those headings [i.e., general reference works and the essay] does Prof. Topete strive for inclusiveness." (Claude L. Hulet)

B. General Histories

9. AZEVEDO, Fernando de. Brazilian culture; an introduction to the study of culture in Brazil. New York, Macmillan [1950]. xxix-562 p., illus., ports., col. maps, facsims.

Translation by William R. Crawford of A cultura brasileira; Introdução ao estudo da cultura no Brasil (Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Brásileiro de Geografía e Estadística, 1943, 535 p. 2d ed., S. Paulo, Companhia Editôra Nacional, 1944. 3d ed., revised and enlarged, S. Paulo, Melhoramentos, 1958). An official publication, planned as an introduction to volumes detailing the results of the national census of September 1, 1940. Part two of this introduction deals with culture, i.e., religion, intellectual life, the liberal professions, literary life, scientific culture, and artistic culture. It is a mine of information, particularly of historical data.

10. BANDEIRA, Manuel. Brief history of Brazilian literature. Trans. into English with an introd., notes and bibliographies by Ralph E. Dimmick. Washington, D. C., Pan American Union, 1958. 188 p.

Translation of the Brazilian part of Bandeira's Noções de bistória das literaturas, S. Paulo, Editôra Nacional, 1942; 2d ed., 1953; new ed., 1954, in 2 vols. Short and precise.

- 11. CALMON, Pedro. Summary of the history of Brazilian literature. Trans. by L. V. LeCocq d'Oliveira, Rio de Janeiro, Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, 1944. 54 P.
- 12. Freyre, Gilberto. Brazil; An interpretation. New York, Knopf, 1945. vi-179-ix pages.

Discusses rapidly the relationship between Brazilian literature and social problems in chap. VI (pp. 155-179). In *New world in the tropics; The culture of modern Brazil*, as the 2d revised and enlarged ed. (New York, Knopf, 1959. 286-xii p.), was entitled "Brazil is viewed as an experiment in creating a modern civilization in the tropics." Both editions stress the regionalist movement organized by Freyre in 1926 in Recife.

- 13. GATES, Eunice Joiner. "Brazilian literature," in Encyclopedia of literature, vol. I. New York, Philosophical Library, [1946]. Pp. 96-101.
- 14. GOLDBERG, Isaac. *Brazilian literature*. With a foreword by J. D. M. Ford. New York, Knopf, 1922, xiv-303 p.

Intelligent work, in advance of North American college circles in its awareness of the value of Brazilian literature. Goldberg adopts the four divisions of Brazilian literature proposed by Sílvio Romero, but is independent in his judgments and sometimes slyly humorous. Another original feature is the series of ten "representative personalities" which forms the second half of the book, from p. 132 on: Castro Alves, Machado de Assis, José Veríssimo, Olavo Bilac, Euclides da Cunha, Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Graça Aranha, Coelho Netto, Francisca Júlia and Monteiro Lobato.

- 15. —. The spirit of Brazilian literature. Girard, Kansas, Haldeman Julius [1924]. (Little Blue Books, 646).
- 16. HENRÍQUEZ-UREÑA, Pedro. Literary currents in Hispanic America. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1945. vi-345 p.

"The first attempt to correlate the development of Spanish America and that of Brazil in the search for an artistic expression of a new world" (W. Berrien). The same correlation will be found in Henríquez-Ureña's pioneering outline of a history of Latin American culture, Historia de la cultura en la América histpánica (México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1947. (Tierra firme, 28).

17. HILTON, Ronald. "Brazilian literature," in *Portugal and Brazil; An introduction;* ed. by H. Livermore and W. J. Entwistle. Oxford, England, Clarendon Press, 1953. Pp. 334-348.

Apparently written in haste and on the basis of a criterium which is sociological rather than literary; but very lively, in spite of its many cautious "perhaps" 's and "probably" 's.

18. Moog, Clodomir Viana. An interpretation of Brazilian literature. Trans. by John Knex. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério de Negocios Estrangeiros, 1951. 101 p.

Translation of *Uma interpretação da literatura brasileira* (Rio de Janeiro, 1943). which dogmatically sees Brazilian literature as the reflection of seven geographical regions.

19. PUTNAM, Samuel. "Literature," in *Brazil*, ed. by L. F. Hill. Berkeley, California, Univ. of California Press, 1947. Chap. XIII, pp. 207-228.

Designed to convey an idea of "the rich background of Brazilian literature, its achieved dignity and stature," by indicating the importance of as many authors as possible.

20. —. Marvelous journey; A survey of four centuries of Brazilian writing. New York, Knopf, 1948. xvi-269-xii p.

"Enthusiastic work" (O. M. Carpeaux). Very dependent on Brazilian critics in his judgments, Putnam wrote a readable introduction for the general public, not for specialists.

21. TORRES-Ríoseco, Arturo. "Brazilian literature," in *The Encyclopedia Americana*, vol. XVII. New York, Americana Corporation, 1958. pp. 36-39.

Last part of an article on "Latin America-10. Literature." Rapid survey, with critical appreciation and characterization being reduced to adjectives, as customary in encyclopedias. Useful because of dated references to the principal literary works from the *Prosopopéia* of 1601 to Vinícius de Morais' *Poemas, sonetos e baladas* of 1946.

22. — Ned World literature; Tradition and revolt in Latin America. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press, 1949. 250 p.

English version of lectures given in Brazil about 1943 and first published as Expressão literária do Novo Mondo, translated and annotated by Valdemar Cavalcanti (Rio de Janeiro, Casa do Estudiante do Brasil, 1945; 360 p., illus.).

23. —. The epic of Latin American literature. New York, London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1942. 279 p. Revised ed., 1946; vii-280 p.

The last (sixth) chapter deals with Brazilian literature, in a manner designed to arouse further curiosity in the reader. Originally lectures given at Bryn Mawr College.

24. Veríssimo, Érico. Brazilian literature; An outline. New York, Macmillan, 1945. ix-184 p.

Based on lectures given at the University of California, Berkeley, in January and February. 1944, this highly personal book by a popular writer of fiction preserves the freshness of classroom presentation.

C. Histories of Periods, Movements, or Genres

25. Amora, Antônio Soares. "Perspective of contemporary Brazilian literature," trans. by M. and F. del Villar, in *Books Abroad*, no. 4, vol. XXVII (Autumn, 1953), pp. 359-367.

Mainly about the nature of Modernismo.

26. BATCHELOR, C. Malcolm. Stories and story tellers of Brazil. vol. I: Folklore. La Habana, privately printed, 1953. 226 p.

Details the folkloric contributions of Europeans, American Indians and Africans to Brazilian literature. While the criteria of folklore are not strict enough, the work is delightful and useful at the same time because of its many translations of Brazilian source material.

27. CRAWFORD, William Rex. A century of Latin-American thought. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1944. 320 p.

Interesting because of its bibliographies and chap. VII, "Three thinkers of Brazil; Da Cunha—Manoel Bomfim— Freyre." (pp. 190-217).

28. DOWNES, Leonard S. An introduction to modern Brazilian poetry. Verse translations. [S. Paulo], Clube de Poesia do Brasil, 1954. 86 p., ports.

The preface, dated 1953, provides an introduction to the Brazilian *Modernista* poets, their successors of the "Generation of 45," and the part played by the Poetry Club (pp. 9-14).

29. DRIVER, David M. The Indian in Brazilian literature. New York, Hispanic Institute, 1942, 190 p.

A Ph. D. thesis at Columbia University, which sheds full light on the kind of interest in the Indian shown particularly by Romantic writers in Brazil.

30. ELLISON, Fred P. Brazil's new novel. Four modern masters: José Lins do Rego, Jorge Amado, Graciliano Ramos, Rachel de Queiroz. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press, 1954. xiii-191 p.

The original, more fitting title of this Ph. D. thesis was The plantation novel of Brazil's Northeast.

- 31. FALCÃO, Luís Aníbal. The short story in Brazilian literature. Trans. by L. V. LeCocq d'Oliveira. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério dos Negocios Estrangeiros, 1945-50 p.
- 32. MORAIS NETO, José Prudente de. The Brazilian romance. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1943. 56 p.

Translation by L. V. LeCocq d'Oliveira of *O romance brasileiro* (Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1939). "Brilliant summary." (O. M. Carpeaux)

33. RABASSA, Gregory. The Negro in Brazilian fiction since 1888.

Ph. D. thesis, Columbia Univ., New York, 1954. Available on microfilm. It completes Sayers' study (see next item).

34. SAYERS, Raymond S. The Negro in Brazilian literature. New York, Hispanic Institute, 1956. 240 p., illus.

This excellent study has been translated into Portuguese by Antônio Houaiss (O negro na literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, O. Cruzeiro, 1958). Originally a Ph. D. thesis at

Columbia University, it was readied for publication in 1952. It takes up the period from the sixteenth century (Gil Vicente in Portugal) to the abolition of slavery in Brazil in 1888, by studying first the history of the themes, commonplaces and types of the Brazilian Negro and mulatto in literature, and second the contribution of Negro authors to it.

35. SLUTZKIN, Herman B. The immigrant and other foreign characters in the Brazilian novel. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, [1958].

Ph. D. thesis at Columbia Univ., New York.

36. SMITH, Carleton S., ed. Perspective of Brazil. New York, Intercultural Publications, 1957. 73 p.

First published as a 72 p. supplement to *The Atlantic Monthly* (February, 1957). Beside translations of poems and stories, it contains essays on various aspects of civilization in Brazil. Recent literature is discussed by Antônio Cândido ("Modern writing in Brazil") and Décio de Almeida Prado ("Dramatic renaissance").

37. THOMAS, Earl W. "Folklore in Brazilian literature," in Brazil; Papers presented in the Institute for Brazilian Studies, Vanderbilt University. Nashville, Tenn., Vanderbilt Univ. Press, 1953. Pp. 91-135.

"An excellent synthesis." (R. E. Dimmick)

II. OLDER BASIC WORKS, MAINLY IN PORTUGUESE

A. General Histories

38. BOUTERWEK, Friedrich. Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit seit dem Ende des dreizehnten Jahrhunderts. Vol. IV: Portugiesische Litteratur. Göttingen, J. F. Röwer, 1805. xiv-412 p.

Pioneering work of a German scholar, who refers to a contemporary "learned Portuguese," with whom he became personally acquainted, as an informant. This could have been Araújo de Azevedo. There are precious references to Brazilian writers.

The parts dealing with Spain and Portugal were translated by Thomasina Ross as History of Spanish and Portuguese literature (2 vols., London, Boosey, 1823. Vol. 2: Portuguese literature). Bouterwek's work was used by Simonde de Sismondi in vol. IV of his La littérature du Midi de l'Europe (1812).

39. CARVALHO, Ronald de. Pequena história da literatura brasileira. 5th ed. Rio de Janeiro, Briguiet, 1935. 381 p., ports.

"The most widespread work on the subject. Written from a Parnassian point of view, held by the author at the time of the first edition in 1919" (O. M. Carpeaux). A new final chapter was added by Carvalho to the 3d ed. of 1925; in it, he pointed out the changing composition of the Brazilian people and the "more active, more dizzy, more cosmopolitan, in short, less conservative" nature of modern life. Turning from Parnassianism, he called for an American art which was to express "all our tumult of a people in gestation." The 5th ed. was the last to be revised by the author during his lifetime.

40. DENIS, J. Ferdinand. Résumé de l'histoire littéraire du Portugal, suivi du Résumé de l'histoire littéraire du Brésil. Paris, Lecointe & Durey, 1826. 625 p.

Pp. 513-601 deal with Brazilian literature and are the first full-length treatment of it in any language. Dogmatic but enthusiastic.

41. LE GENTIL, Georges. La littérature portugaise. Paris, Colin, 1935. 208 p. (Coll. Armand Colin, 180).

With an appendix on Brazilian literature (pp. 179-196). A 2d, revised and slightly enlarged ed., appeared in 1951 (220 p.); in it, "La littérature brésilienne" forms chap. XVII (pp. 179-196), while more recent developments have been treated in a new appendix, "L'actualité littéraire au Portugal et au Brésil" (pp. 203-208 concern Brazil), which states that "It is permissible to associate Portugal and Brazil in this summary survey. Never have their relations been as close and confident" (p. 197). Cautious in his judgments, Le Gentil renders service through his clear view of the great outlines of literary development connecting the New World with the Old.

42. LIMA, Manuel de Oliveira. "A evolução da literatura brasileira," in Revista de Portugal, vol. I (1889), pp. 643-667.

Survey from colonial times to positivism and Silvio Romero, written in Lisbon, for Eça de Queiroz' review, by the Brazilian historian.

43. MOTA, Artur. História da literatura brasileira. 2 vols. S. Paulo, Editôra Nacional, 1930.

These two volumes deal with literature before the Romantic period, i.e., before 1830. Two further volumes were to complete the work. With good bibliographies.

44. OLIVEIRA, José Osório de. *História breve da literatura brasileira*. Lisbon, Inquérito, 1939. 120 p. 2d, revised and enlarged ed., S. Paulo, Martins, 1946?; 189 p. 3d ed., S. Paulo, Martins, 1956.

Influenced by G. Freyre's sociology, Oliveira stressed as the most important factor "the style of social life" (p. 20) and was criticized for it by Mário de Andrade. Written by a Portuguese for a Portuguese public, the work develops original ideas about the process of nationalization in Brazilian literature and on the relationship between Brazilians and Portuguese or Europeans in general.

45. PINHEIRO, J. C. Fernandes. Curso elementar de literatura nacional. Rio de Janeiro, Garnier, 1862. 568 p. 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1883; 600 p.

Apparently the first history of Brazilian literature written by a Brazilian. "Without scientific spirit, but with much eloquence and many encomiastic comparisons." (O. M. Carpeaux)

46. ROMERO, Sílvio. *História da literatura brasileira*. 2 vols. Rio de Janeiro, Garnier, 1888, 2d, revised ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1901-02. 3d ed., revised, enlarged and prefaced by Nelson Romero; Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1943; 5 vols.

"The first complete survey, not only of our literature, but of almost all our intellectual labor and general culture" (J. Verissimo). "Fundamental because it applies a method,

the sociological one. Prejudiced, praising secondary writers at the expense of Castro Alves and Machado de Assis" (O. M. Carpeaux). Romero aimed at scientific method. At the same time, his viewpoint was nationalistic; to him, a writer was the better the more he had contributed to the creation of a national character. From the outset, an inferiority complex in regard to Europe is very noticeable.

- 47. —. Introdução à história da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, 1882.
- "S. R. furiously dashes along little explored paths, asserting certain things which are still sub judice..." (Araripe Júnior)
- 48. —, "A literatura 1500-1900," in *Livro do centenário*. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1900.
- 49. ROMERO, Sílvio, and João RIBEIRO. Compendio de história da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Alves, 1906. 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1909; 66-550 p.

"Textbook, but of a critical value which has not always been sufficiently recognized." (O. M. Carpeaux)

50. SODRÉ, Nelson Werneck. História da literatura brasileira; Seus fundamentos econômicos. S. Paulo, Cultura Brasileira, 1938. 2d revised and enlarged ed., Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1940; 258 p.

Sodré insists on the connection between literary life in Brazil with such social and economic phenomena as tropical agriculture, Negro slavery and its abolition, mining, opening of the ports to foreign trade, the French revolution, and political centralization.

51. VARNHAGEN, Francisco Adolfo de. "Ensaio histórico sôbre as letras no Brasil," in *Florilégio da poesia brasileira*..., vol. I. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1850. 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, Academia Brasileira de Letras, 1946.

"Rigorous and careful... This work by V. provided the definitive foundations to the history of our literature" (J. Veríssimo). 54 p. introduction to a three-volume anthology with biographical sketches, from the Matos brothers (XVIIth century) to Varnhagen himself.

52. VERÍSSIMO, José. História da literatura brasileira, de Bento Teixeira (1601) a Machado de Assis (1908). Rio de Janeiro, Alves, 1916. 435 p. 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1929. 3d ed., Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1954; 359 p. (Documentos Brasileiros, 74).

Literature is studied as part of the history of Brazilian society, somewhat repetitiously and not quite so systematically as intended.

53. WOLF, Ferdinand. Le Brésil littéraire: histoire de la littérature brésilienne, suivie d'un choix de morceaux tirés des meilleurs auteurs brésiliens. Berlin, Asher, 1863. 334 p.

Translated and annotated by J. A. Haddad as O Brasil literário (S. Paulo. Companhia Editôra Nacional, 1955. xix-359 p. (Brasiliana, 278). "Well documented but visibly

written in a hurry. Inspired by Gonçalves de Magalhães; still of some value, though uncritical." (O. M. Carpeaux)

B. Histories of Periods, Movements, or Genres

54. ABREU, J. Capistrano de. "A literatura brasileira contemporânea (1875)," in Ensaios e estudos, vol. I. Rio de Janeiro, Briguiet, 1931.

Lecture, first published in A Constituição of Fortaleza, Ceará, in 1875. "Still the best study of Romantic Indianism." (O. M. Carpeaux)

55. Araripe Júnior, Tristão de Alencar. Carta sôbre a literatura brasilica. Rio de Janeiro, Tipografia de J. A. dos Santos Cardoso, 1869. 24 p.

First published as "Literatura brasílica (Carta a J. Leandro M. Soares)" in the Correio Pernambucano of June 16-17, 1869. Ardent defense of the use of caboclo and indianista themes in Brazilian literature, as the only means to "nationalize or americanize our literature."

56. Assis, Joaquim Maria Machado de. Critica literária. With a pref. by Mário de Alencar. Rio de Janeiro, Jackson, 1937. 336 p. (Obras completas, 29).

Articles published originally between 1858 and 1906, including "Instinto de nacionalidade" (1873) and "A nova geração" (1879). First collected as *Crítica* (Rio de Janeiro, 1910).

57. BASTIDE, Roger. A poesia afro-brasileira. S. Paulo, Martins, [1943]. 151 p. (Mosaico, 4.).

Acute observations made by a French sociologist.

58. FREITAS, José Antônio de. Estudos críticos sôbre a literatura do Brasil. Vol. I: O lirismo brasileiro. Lisbon, Tipografia das Horas Românticas, 1877. 142 p.

"Outstanding because of their volume and importance." (J. Verissimo)

59. GRIECO, Agrippino. Evolução da poesia brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Ariel, [1932]. 279 p. 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1947.

"Less a history than a collection of witty aperçus on Brazilian poets." (O.M. Carpeaux)

60. — Evolução da prosa brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Ariel, 1933. 376 p. 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, Ariel, 1944; 376 p. 3d ed., Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1947; 287 p.

Intensely partial, and at times refreshingly mordant, while conservative in taste.

61. Júlio, Sílvio. Reações na literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Antunes, 1938. 258 p.

Apparently the earliest studies of Brazilian literature from the viewpoint of comparative literature,

- LIMA, Alceu Amoroso. O Premodernismo. Rio de Janeiro, 1939.
 Articles on the beginnings of Modernismo, written in 1919 and 1920.
- 63. Poesia brasileira contemporânea. Belo Horizonte, P. Bluhm, 1941. 169 p. (Os Nossos, 6).
- 64. LIMA, Manuel de Oliveira. Aspectos da literatura colonial brasileira. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1896. xvi-301 p.

"So far the best study in the field." (O. M. Carpeaux)

65. Montenegro, Olívio. O romance brasileiro, As suas origens e tendências. With a pref. by G. Freyre. Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1938. 196 p. 2d. enlarged ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1953, with three new chapters.

"Not a history but a collection of brilliant essays on some novelists." (O. M. Carpeaux)

66. Morais, Vinícius de. "La moderna poesía brasileña", in Sur (Buenos Aires), September, 1942.

Appreciations by a contemporary Brazilian poet.

67. MURICY, José Cândido de Andrade. A nova literatura brasileira: crítica e antologia. Pôrto Alegre, O Globo, 1936, 425 p.

On writers who began to publish about 1920.

68. PARANHOS, Haroldo. História do romantismo no Brasil. S. Paulo, Cultura Brasileira, 1937-1938. 2 vols.

Never completed. Vol. I dealt with the whole evolution of Brazilian literature down to 1830; vol. II with the "first Romantic generation" (1830-1850).

69. ROMERO, Sílvio. Estudos sôbre a poesia popular do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert, 1888. 368 p.

"The Estudos reflect a passionate curiosity and polymorphism rather than a systematic treatment of folklore" (Mário de Andrade). They are the pioneer work on Brazilian folklore. Convinced of the importance of race, Romero assigned a Portuguese, African or Amerindian origin respectively to the material collected by himself.

A poesia contemporânea. Recife, 1869.
 His first published literary essay, written at the age of eighteen.

III. RECENT WORKS IN PORTUGUESE (1945-1958)

A. Bibliography

71. BARBOSA, Francisco de Assis. "Romance, novela e conto no Brasil (1893-1949)," in Cultura (Rio de Janeiro), vol. I, no. 3 (May-August, 1949), pp. 193-242.

Berrien, William. See: Moraes, Rubens Borba de.

72. CARPEAUX, Otto Maria. Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério da Educação e Saúde, 1951. 271 p. 2d, revised and enlarged ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1955; 297 p.

Excepting the first, introductory part, of about 25 p., which lists general works, this is a bibliography of some 170 individual authors, grouped according to stylistic periods or movements, from the *Barroco* to *Depois do Modernismo*. Opinions about each writer are also listed, in chronological order. Modeled after the third, bibliographical volume of Spiller, Thorp, Johnson & Carr's *Literary bistory of the United States* (1948) Very useful.

73. ENGLEKIRK, John E. A literatura norteamericana no Brasil. Mexico, privately printed, 1950. 185 p.

Bibliography, but with a substantial 50 p. introduction which deals with the literary writers most translated in Brazil: Franklin, Cooper, H. Beecher Stowe, Longfellow, Poe (pp. 16-30), Emerson and Whitman, to whom should be added L. Bromfield, Mark Twain, Jack London and John Steinbeck. The bibliography stops with works published in 1946. A study in literary taste and a practical, all-inclusive guide.

74. MORAES, Rubens Borba de, and William BERRIEN, eds. Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros. Rio de Janeiro, Souza, 1949. xi-895 p.

World War II delayed publication, originally planned for 1943 by a bibliographical conference held in 1939 at the University of Michigan. Modeled after the Handbook of Latin American Studies. Some sections were concluded in 1942; the rest in 1945. Each consists of a brief historical introduction by a specialist and a critical and selective bibliography. The four sections dealing with belles-lettres are: "Pensadores, críticos e ensaístas" (Astrojildo Pereira); "Romance, contos, novelas" (Francisco de Assis Barbosa); "Poesia" (Manuel Bandeira. Excellent); and "Teatro" (Leo Kirschenbaum). A useful general introduction by William Berrien (pp. 639-645) precedes those four sections. Among the other sections there is a very good one dealing with folklore (Mário de Andrade). An indispensable work.

- 75. Reis, Antônio Simões dos. *Poetas do Brasil; Bibliografia.* 2 vols. Rio de Janeiro, Simões, 1949 and 1951. Pp. 1-176, 177-303. (Bibliografia brasileira, 3).
- 76. VOIGTLAENDER, Maria Leonor. "Bibliografia da história da literatura brasileira," in *Boletim Bibliográfico* (S. Paulo), vol. XIV (1950), pp. 103-116.

Checklist for librarians, including histories of regional literatures.

77. Wogan, Daniel S. A literatura hispano-americana no Brasil: 1877-1944; Bibliografia de crítica, história literária e traduções. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1948. 98 p.

B. General Histories

78. AMORA, Antônio Augusto Soares. História da literatura brasileira (séculos

XVI-XX). S. Paulo, Saraiva, 1955. 169 p. 2d, revised and enlarged ed., S. Paulo, 1958; 213 p.

"A. has concentrated on those relatively few authors who have produced work of lasting value and genuine interest... Intellectually honest" (R. E. Dimmick). University manual.

79. COELHO, Jacinto do Prado, ed. Dicionário das literaturas portuguesa, galega e brasileira. Oporto, Figueirinhas, 1957.

More than half of the parts were published by 1958. The entire work should be out by 1960. The introductory notice points out that "this is the first work which tries to encompass in their totality and in close correlation, the literatures of Portugal, Galicia and Brazil, contributing thus to a greater awareness of the cultural unity of the three peoples of a common language," and that "this is also, in any of the three literatures, the first dictionary not merely of authors, but of works, of periodicals, of themes, of characters, of periods, of movements, of genres, of poetic forms, of regions, of relations between literature and history and other branches of culture, and of diverse secondary or marginal aspects." Seven Brazilian scholars contributed the articles referring to Brazilian literature: Antônio Soares Amora, Celso Ferreira da Cunha, Heron de Alencar, José Aderaldo Castelo, Luís da Câmara Cascudo, Massaúd Moisés (who wrote the article on "História literária, no Brasil", p. 311), and Naief Safady. Two Portuguese also contributed articles on Brazilian topics: José Osório de Oliveira and Mário de Albuquerque. The work is easy to consult, up-to-date, and, on the whole, reliable.

80. COUTINHO, Afrânio, ed. *A literatura no Brasil*. With the assitance of Eugênio Gomes and Barreto Filho. 3 vols. in 5. Rio de Janeiro, Editôra Sulamericana, 1955. Illus., ports., facsims.

Vol. I, part I: Brazilian literature before Romanticism; vol. I, part 2: Romanticism; vol. II: Realism, Naturalism and Parnassianism; vol. III: Symbolism, Impressionism and Modernism. The work of many contemporary literary critics in Brazil, it is the most ambitious and mostly successful attempt so far to write a history of Brazilian literature on esthetic principles, instead of sociological or geographical ones.

81. FERREIRA, Luís Pinto. Interpretação da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Konfino, 1957.

82. LIMA, Alceu Amoroso. *Introdução à literatura brasileira*. Rio de Janeiro, Agir, 1956. 191 p., illus. (Obras completas, 7). 2d ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1957.

Hurriedly written, in 1943, upon request. First published in *Congresso de História Nacional*, *Quarto* [Rio de Janeiro, 1949], *Anais* (Rio de Janeiro), vol. VII. 1950, p. [255]-[432], illus.

83. —. Quadro sintético da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Agir, 1956. 158 p. (Obras completas, 30).

Written for Catholics who convened in Rio de Janeiro for the Eucharistic Congress of 1955.

84. LINS, Álvaro, ed. História da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1946. (Documentos Brasileiros).

Of the fifteen volumes planned only two have been published to date, but both of these are excellent: vol. VI, *Literatura oral*, by Luís da Câmara Cascudo (1952), and vol. XII, *Prosa de ficção*, de 1870 a 1920, by Lúcia Miguel Pereira (1946). Both works will be found listed under these contributors' names in section III, C.

- 85. MARTINS, Mário R. A evolução da literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, privately printed, 1945. 2 vols.
- 86. MENEZES, Djacir. Evolução do pensamento literário no Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, Simões, 1954. 396 p. (Rex, Ensaios, 5).
- 87. Sampaio, Albino Forjaz de. Roteiro da literatura brasileira. With a preface by João de Barros. Lisbon, Sá da Costa, 1945?
- 88. Sodré, Nelson Werneck. O que se deve ler para conhecer o Brasil. [Rio de Janeiro], Leitura, 1945. 262 p. (Conhecimento do Brasil, 2).

C. Histories of Periods, Movements, or Genres

- 89. ACADEMIA BRASILEIRA DE LETRAS. Curso de crítica. Rio de Janeiro, Companhia Brasileira de Artes Gráficas, 1956. 317 p.
- 90. —. Curso de poesia. Rio de Janeiro, Companhia Brasileira de Artes Gráficas, 1954. 178 p.
- 91. —. Curso de teatro. Rio de Janeiro, Companhia Brasileira de Artes Gráficas, 1954. 99 p.
- 92. Araripe Júnior, Tristão de Alencar. Obra crítica. Vol. I: 1868-1887. Pref. by T. Martins Moreira and Introd. by Afrânio Coutinho. Rio de Janeiro, Casa de Rui Barbosa, 1958. xii-514 p., portr. (Textos da Língua Portuguesa Moderna, 3).

First of three volumes planned. These writings have been collected here for the first time and are presented in chronological order. They belong to Araripe Júnior's nationalistic phase when, under the influence of H. Taine, he judged literature by its contribution to nationhood. Among them: "Carta sôbre a literatura brasílica" (1869), "Juvenal Galeno" (1872), "José de Alencar" (1882). "Literatura brasileira" (1887).

- 93. Araújo, Murilo. Quadrantes do modernismo brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério de Educação e Saúde, 1958. (Aspectos, 32).
- 94. BANDEIRA, Manuel. Apresentação da poesia brasileira, seguida de uma antología de versos. Rio de Janeiro, Casa do Estudante do Brasil, 1954. 432 p. 2d.

revised and enlarged ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1954; 443 p., with a pref. by O. M. Carpeaux.

A craftsmanlike presentation of poetry by a poet and critic.

95. Brito, Mário da Silva. História do modernismo brasileiro. Vol. I: Antecedentes da Semana de Arte Moderna. S. Paulo, Saraiva, 1958. 287 p., illus.

"This work shows how the heterogeneous aspects of the literary revolution ran parallei to economic, political and social developments in Brazil." (Maria de Lourdes Teixeira)

96. Broca, Brito. A vida literária no Brasil, 1900. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério de Educação e Cultura, 1956. 275 p., illus. (Letras e Artes, 5).

97. CASCUDO, Luís da Câmara. Literatura oral. Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1952. (Documentos Brasileiros). 465 p.

In ten chapters, Cascudo arranges the traditional oral literature of Brazil, including discussions of scholarly methods of collection and classification, an anthology of twenty-eight folktales, and the text of a dance drama, the Fandango or Marujada, in twenty-four acts. He brings to the subject considerable personal experience, material collected by himself, a knowledge of comparative studies, enthusiasm and wit.

98. CAVALHEIRO, Edgar. Evolução do conto brasileiro... Rio de Janeiro, Ministério da Educação e Cultura, 1954. 47 p. (Os Cadernos de Cultura, 74).

99. COELHO, Saldanha, ed. *Modernismo; Estudos críticos*. Rio de Janeiro, Revista Branca, [1954]. 191 p.

Attacks on the frivolous side of *Modernismo* by younger writers, in the name of pure and serious literature, but including an essay by a moderate Catholic *Modernista*, Tasso da Silveira.

100. FREITAS, Bezerra de. Forma e expressão no romance brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro, Pongetti, 1947. 364 p., illus.

101. GOMES, Eugênio. Aspectos do romance brasileiro. Salvador, Progresso, [1958]. 180 p. (Cultura).

Lectures.

102. HOLANDA, Aurélio Buarque de, ed. O romance brasileiro (de 1752 a 1930). With an introd. by O. T. de Sousa. Rio de Janeiro, O Cruzeiro, 1952. 286 p., illus.

Collection of essays by Alceu Amoroso Lima (Tristão de Athayde), Astrojildo Pereira, P. Dantas, Augusto Meyer, João Alphonsus, Lúcia Miguel Pereira, Barreto Filho, Álvaro Lins, Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, Oswald de Andrade, V. Cavalcanti, Mário de Andrade, Orris Soares, Brito Broca, Eugênio Gomes and R. Alvim Corrêa, on Brazilian fiction from 1752 to 1910, contrary to the title. Originally published as a special issue of the Revista do Brasil (May, 1941).

103. MARTINS, Wilson. A crítica literária no Brasil. S. Paulo, Departamento de Cultura, 1952. 154 p.

"The first treatise of any length on literary criticism in Brazil." (R. E. Dimmick)

104. —. "50 anos de literatura brasileira," in *Panorama das literaturas das Américas. (De 1900 à actualidade);* ed. by Joaquim de Montezuma de Carvalho. Vol. I. Nova Lisboa, Angola, Edição do Município, 1958. pp. 103-241.

A history of *Modernismo* and the gradual execution of its program, first in poetry, then in fiction, and finally in literary criticism, from 1922 on. Wordy, but presenting many ideas based on thorough information.

105. MILLIET, Sérgio. Panorama da moderna poesia brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério da Educação e Saúde, 1952. 133 p.

"The first attempt at a great over-all study of the evolution of poetry between Modernismo and our days." (Wilson Martins)

106. Montalegre, Duarte de. Ensaio sobre o parnasianismo brasileiro, seguido de uma breve antologia. Coimbra, Coimbra Editôra, 1945. 192 p. (Universitas, 12).

107. OLIVEIRA, José Osório de. Ensaistas brasileiros. Seleç., pref. e notas. Lisbon, Bertrand, [1951]. 272 p. (Cruzeiro do Sul, 2).

Anthology (the first of its kind), from Euclides da Cunha to Gilberto Freyre, Sérgio Buarque de Holanda and A. A. Lima.

108. PAULO FILHO, M. Literatura e história. Rio de Janeiro, Alves, 1958.
Essays and book reviews, including "Romantismo literário" and "Modernismo."

109. PEREIRA, Lúcia Miguel. *Prosa de ficção*, de 1870 a 1920. Rio de Janeiro, J. Olympio, 1946. (Documentos Brasileiros). 2d, revised ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1957; 344 P.

With new material which made earlier histories obsolete.

110. PRADO, Décio de Almeida. Apresentação do teatro brasileiro moderno. Critica teatral, 1947-1955. S. Paulo, Martins, [1956]. 484 p.

"This criticism, written for Brazil's leading newspaper at the time of a great dramatic renaissance, possesses considerable historic value." (R. E. Dimmick)

111. VERÍSSIMO, José. *Crítica*; ed. by Olívio Montenegro. Río de Janeiro, Agir, 1958. 118 p., illus. (Nossos Clássicos, 21).

A handy anthology.

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF AUTHORS, COMPILERS AND EDITORS

Abreu, J. Capistrano de, 54 Albuquerque, Mário de, 79 Alencar, Heron de, 79 Alencar, Mário de, 56 Alphonsus, João, 102 Amora, Antônio Soares, 25, 78, 79 Andrade, Mário de, 74, 102 Andrade, Oswald de, 102 Araripe Júnior, Tristão de Alencar, 55, 92 Araújo, Murilo, 93 Assis, J. M. Machado de, 56 Azevedo, Fernando de, 9 Bandeira, Manuel, 10, 74, 94 Barbosa, Francisco de Assis, 71, 74 Barreto Filho, 80, 102 Bastide, Roger, 57 Batchelor, C. Malcolm, 26 Berrien, William, 74 Bouterwek, Friedrich, 38 Brito, Mário da Silva, 95 Broca, Brito, 96, 102 Calmon, Pedro, 36 Cândido, Antônio, 21 Carpeaux, Otto Maria, 72, 94 Carter, Henry H., 1 Carvalho, Joaquim de Montezuma de, 104 Carvalho, Ronald de, 39 Cascudo, Luís da Câmara, 79, 84, 97 Castelo, José Aderaldo, 79 Cavalcanti, V., 102 Coelho, Jacinto do Prado, 79 Coelho, Saldanha, 99 Corrêa, Roberto Alvim, 102 Coutinho, Afrânio, 80, 92 Crawford, William Rex, 27 Cunha, Celso Ferreira da, 79 Dantas, Paulo, 102

Denis, J. Ferdinand, 40 Dimmick, Ralph E., 4, 10 Downes, Leonard S., 28 Driver, David M., 29 Ellison, Fred P., 30 Englekirk, John E., 73 Entwistle, W. J., 17 Falcão, Luís Aníbal, 31 Ferreira, Luís Pinto, 81 Ford, Jeremiah D. M., 2,14 Freitas, Bezerra de, 100 Freitas, José Antonio de, 58 Freyre, Gilberto, 12, 65 Gates, Eunice Joiner, 13 Goldberg, Isaac, 14, 15 Gomes, Eugênio, 80, 101, 102 Grieco, Agrippino, 59, 60 Griffin, William J., 3 Haddad, J. A., 53 Henríquez-Ureña, Pedro, 16 Hespelt, E. Herman, 3 Hill, L. F., 19 Hilton, Ronald, 17 Holanda, Aurélio Buarque de, 102 Holanda, Sérgio Buarque de, 102 Hower, Alfred, 7 Júlio, Sílvio, 61 Kirschenbaum, Leo, 74 Le Gentil, Georges, 41 Lima, Alceu Amoroso, 62, 63, 82, 83, Lima, Manuel de Oliveira 42, 64 Lincoln, Joseph N., 5 Lins, Alvaro, 84, 102 Livermore, H., 17 Martins, Mário R., 85 Martins, Wilson, 103, 104 Menezes, Djacir, 86 Meyer, Augusto, 102

Milliet, Sérgio, 105 Moisés, Massaúd, 79 Montalegre, Duarte de, 106 Montenegro, Olívio, 65 Moog, Clodomir Viana, 18 Moraes, Rubens Borba de, 6, 74 Morais, Vinícius de, 66 Morais Neto, José Prudente de, 32 Moreira, T. Martins, 92 Moser, Gerald M., 7 Mota, Artur, 43 Muricy, J. C. de Andrade, 67 Oliveira, José Osório de, 44, 79, 107 Paulo Filho, M., 108 Paranhos, Haroldo, 68 Pereira, Astrojildo, 74 Pereira, Lúcia Miguel, 84, 102, 109 Pinheiro, J. C. Fernandes, 45 Prado, Décio de Aleida, 36, 110 Putnam, Samuel, 4, 19, 20 Rabassa, Gregory, 33 Raphael, M. I., 2 Reis, Antônio Simões dos, 75

Ribeiro, João, 49 Romero, Nelson, 46 Romero, Sílvio, 46, 47, 48, 49, 69, 70 Safady, Naief, 79 Sampaio, Albino Forjaz de, 87 Sayers, Raymond S., 7, 34 Silveira, Tasso da, 99 Slutzkin, Herman B., 35 Smith, Carleton S., 36 Soares, Orris, 102 Sodré, Nelson Werneck, 50, 88 Sousa, O. T. de, 102 Thomas, Earl W., 37 Topete, José Manuel, 8 Torres-Ríoseco, Arturo, 21, 22, 23 Varnhagen, Francisco Adolfo de, 51 Verissimo, Érico, 24 Veríssimo, José, 52, 110 Voigtlaender, María Leonor, 76 Whittem, A. F., 2 Wogan, Daniel S, 77 · Wolf, Ferdinand, 53 Zeitlin, Marion A., 3

EL MAPA DEL MARISCAL

Magnus MÖRNER

A L CAER LUCHANDO en la última batalla de la Guerra de la Triple Alianza, el 1º de marzo de 1870, el caudillo paraguayo, Mariscal Francisco Solano López, llevaba consigo, entre otras cosas, como es natural, un mapa de su país y los territorios vecinos. En realidad se trataba de un ejemplar del mapa elaborado por el oficial de marina estadounidense Thomas Jefferson Page a base de los resultados de la labor cartográfica realizada por la expedición del cañonero "Water Witch", bajo su mando, en aguas rioplatenses desde 1853 hasta 1856.

Lo sabemos porque se ha conservado dicho ejemplar del mapa de Page con anotaciones que permiten la reconstrucción de su itinerario. La ocasión de la entrega del mapa de Page a López seguramente fue a comienzos de 1859 al llegar a Asunción de nuevo el capitán Page, esta vez como jefe de Estado Mayor de una potente escuadra enviada desde Estados Unidos a fin de exigir al gobierno del Paraguay, entre otras cosas, una satisfacción por un ataque de los paraguayos contra el mismo "Water Witch" que había sucedido durante la expedición de Page en 1855. La historia, tanto de la primera como de la segunda expedición naval estadounidense al Paraguay y del juego diplomático resultante se conoce, por lo demás, bastante bien gracias a una obra excelente que al respecto publicó en 1954-1958 un inteligente y capaz investigador paraguayo, el profesor Pablo Max Ynsfrán. Cualquiera que fuese la opinión del Mariscal acerca del capitán yanqui que le había regalado el mapa, seguramente supo apreciar el alto valor de este "primer relevamiento científico del (Bajo) Paraná y del Paraguay, desde el Río de la Plata hasta Corumbá" como lo describe Ynsfrán. Podemos suponer que a pesar de su gran escala, 1:3.000.000, le sirvió en muchas ocasiones durante los años de la guerra, 1864-1870. En todo caso, el mapa era lo suficientemente detallado para no dejar de incluir, por ejemplo, el nombre del pequeño río en el extremo norte paraguayo, a cuyas orillas iba a encontrar su fin el aguerrido dictador, el Río Aquidabán. Allí, junto a su cadáver, lo encontró un sargento brasileño quien a su vez, más tarde, regaló tan modesto botín a un conocido en Cuyabá de nombre Estevão de Mendoça. En 1894 vino a Cuyabá un botánico sueco, Carl Axel Lindman (1856-1928) que había obtenido una beca (fundada por un gran mecenas sueco-brasileño, el Dr. A. F. Regnell) para investigaciones científicas, que realizó sobre todo en las tierras de Río Grande do Sul. En Cuyabá debió haber ganado la amistad del Sr. Mendonça, pues éste le regaló el mapa de López. El nombre de Carl Lindman pertenece a la pléyade de botánicos destacados que se han formado en el país de Linneo y al morir dejó una producción científica muy extensa y de gran valor. Pero su biblioteca particular debe haber sido dispersada pues el suscrito encontró el mapa hace unos diez años en una librería de segunda mano de Estocolmo, "Björck och Börjesson", y se encuentra actualmente en su biblioteca particular en Lidingö, Suecia. He aquí los datos bibliográficos sobre el mismo:

"Map of the/Basin of La Plata,/based upon the results of the expedition/ under the command of/Tho. J. Page, U. S. Navy,/in the years 1853, -54, -55 & 56,/and of the adjacent countries,/Compiled from the best authorities. Scale \frac{1}{3.000.000}/Engd on Stone by J. Bien, 60 Fulton St. N. Y." 755 x 103 cm. Encuadernado en una cubierta, 15 x 20.5 cm. con la inscripción: "Map of the Basin of La Plata".

Es el mismo mapa que forma un anexo a la obra:

"La Plata,/the/Argentine Confederation/and/Paraguay./Being a narrative of the exploration of the tributaries of the/River La Plata and adjacent countries during the years, 1853, '54, '55, and '56,/under the orders of the United States government/By Thomas J. Page, U.S.N./Commander of the expedition./With Map and numerous Engravings./London:/Trubner & Co, 60 Paternoster Row. 1859." 632 páginas.

En el lado interior de la cubierta del mapa se encuentra la curiosa dedicatoria siguiente:

"His Excellency/Francisco Solano Lopez,/Commander in Chief/and Minister of War and/of Marine, of the Republic,/of Paraguay, con los/Th. J. Page/"

¿Por qué cambió súbitamente de idioma? ¿No pudo encontrar las expresiones debidas para continuar la dedicatoria? En todo caso, la escritura de la dedicatoria y la de la firma no son idénticas, de modo que debe ser a algún intérprete o canciller a quien habría que dirigir semejantes preguntas. En un papelito agregado al mapa por Lindman, ha relatado éste su parte de la historia, tal como sigue en traducción del sueco: "Este mapa ha pertenecido al dictador del Paraguay Francisco

Solano López, y se encontró en él cuando fue muerto cerca de Villa Concepción (en Cerro Cora, 1º de marzo 1870); fue tomado por un sargento brasileño quien primero lo regaló al Sr. Estevão de Mendonça, en Cuyabá, quien me lo regaló en 1894. Carl Lindman".

Me permito agregar algunas palabras más acerca de uno de los actores de esta pequeña historia: el cartógrafo y marinero Thomas J. Page (1808-1899), porque su vida merece bastante interés. Miembro de una familia patricia de Virginia, se hizo conocer como oficial de marina muy competente. Realizó una buena labor durante el viaje del "Water Witch" en el Río de la Plata, aunque todas las complicaciones relacionadas con el trato del Presidente Carlos Antonio López, padre de Francisco Solano, al fin lo hicieron desesperar. Debe ser esto lo que motiva el juicio de un antiguo subalterno suyo, el Almirante Ammen, al decir que Page "was entirely a gentleman but... not well fitted to command such an expedition". Había esperado recibir el mando de la escuadra enviada al Paraguay en 1858, pero lo obtuvo un oficial de más categoría, el Comodoro Shubrick, y Page hubo de contentarse con un puesto más modesto. Ya que Francisco Solano López había estado de viaje en Europa durante el tiempo de la primera visita de Page al Paraguay, éste tuvo que haberlo conocido entonces, en enero de 1859. No hay razón alguna para suponer una amistad entre los dos y, en efecto, un diplomático paraguayo en una carta a Francisco Solano se atreve a mencionar a Page con otros americanos conocidos en el Paraguay en un tono de antipatía bien acentuada. Poco después del regreso de Page a los Estados Unidos, estalló la Guerra de Secesión y optó por la Confederación. Después de un par de años de servicio activo fue enviado a Europa para llevar desde allí a los Estados Confederados un buque de guerra que se había construido en un astillero europeo. Fracasó en su primera misión, pero triunfó en una segunda misión de la misma naturaleza. Se trataba del buque "Stonewall", construido en Francia para la Confederación para ser después vendido a Dinamarca y servir así en la guerra de 1864 contra los prusianos. Pero Page se fue a Copenhague, logró su destitución y salió con su nuevo buque del Sund en enero de 1865 rumbo a América. En La Habana, sin embargo, le llegó el mensaje de la capitulación de Appomattox y eligió el exilio. Se fue a Entre Ríos, Argentina, donde al parecer fue cordialmente acogido por Justo José Urquiza, a quien primero había conocido en 1853, es decir poco después del triunfo del caudillo entrerriano sobre Rosas, y después en Asunción en 1859 cuando en realidad fue la mediación personal de Urquiza la que sobre todo aseguró una solución pacífica a las diferencias estadounidense-paraguayas. Después de haber pasado algún tiempo en Argentina ocupado en la ganadería en colaboración con Urquiza, pasó a Gran Bretaña como encargado argentino para vigilar la construcción de unos buques de guerra. Alrededor de 1880 se radicó en Italia acabando sus días, ya muy anciano, en Roma.

Bibliografía (además del libro de Page ya mencionado):

YNSFRÁN, P. M. La expedición norteamericana contra el Paraguay, 1858-1859. I: Los antecedentes. México-Buenos Aires, Guaranía, 1954. 264 p. II: Los resultados. México-Buenos Aires, 1958. 279 p.

PAULIN, A. Svenska öden i Sydamerika. Estocolmo, Norstedt, 1951. 619 p. Breve noticia sobre Lindman, cuya vida se reseña además en Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens årsbok (1929) y en diversas enciclopedias suecas.

Sobre Page: véanse artículos en The National Cyclopedia of American Biography (New York, 1900), vol. 10, y Dictionary of American Biography, Dumas Malone, ed. (Londres, 1934), vol. 14.

Universidad de Estocolmo, Estocolmo, Suecia.

UNA HISTORIA DEL ARTE IBERO-AMERICANO*

Luis VERA

Corresponde a los profesores George Kubler y Martín Soria el haber realizado en forma lograda la tarea de ofrecer al público, en un volumen compendiado, un panorama de la arquitectura y del arte ibéricos y de sus dominios americanos en los siglos xvi, xvii y xviii. Sólo se disponía hasta ahora de estudios monográficos separados y de uno u otro intento de interpretación histórica, demasiado superficial o demasiado apasionado. La obra está realizada cuidadosamente y ha costado a cada uno de sus autores diez años de labor y tres de viajes por España y América Latina. Son excelentes los dibujos de plantas, cortes y elevaciones que ilustran el texto de Kubler y las fotografías que explican el de Soria.

Kubler es profesor de Historia del Arte en la Universidad de Yale. Entre sus obras se citan The Religious Architecture of New Mexico, Mexican Architecture of the Sixteenth Century, The Indian Caste of Peru y Arquitectura Española (1600-1800). Soria enseñó en Princeton y actualmente lo hace en la Universidad de Michigan. Es autor de The Paintings of Zurbarán, La Pintura del siglo XVI en Sudamérica y Esteve y Goya. Si bien en algunas partes de la presente obra pareciera que no hubiese entendimiento entre ellos, ambos autores se complementan extraordinariamente y llevan a cabo la tarea en forma amplia y completa. La concisión obligada les impide extenderse en antecedentes culturales o en descripciones minuciosas, pero el conjunto nos proporciona una valiosa referencia, una visión adecuada del arte y la arquitectura de dos imperios en sus siglos de oro.

Las 119 páginas del estudio de Kubler llevan una intención de hacer justicia. Curioso, sutil, dotado de intelectual ubicuidad, se propone marcar la diferencia entre las influencias foráneas y lo que hay de propio y de regional en la arquitectura peninsular y americana de esos tres siglos.

Exactamente la mitad de su escrito la dedica a la arquitectura de España en el período que va desde el isabelino inicial de Juan Guas hasta la decadente labor de la Academia de San Fernando. Es justo al devolver a Juan Bautista de To-

^{*} Art and Architecture in Spain and Portugal and their American Dominions, 1500-1800. Por George Kubler y Martín Soria. Baltimore, Maryland, Penguin Books, 1959. 445 p., ilus., mapas. (The Pelican History of Art). US \$12.50.

ledo sus derechos de primer arquitecto del Escorial, y es también justo al delimitar, sin apasionamiento, el aporte de Juan de Herrera. En la segunda mitad del siglo XVI, el plateresco español, de origen alemán y flamenco, da sus frutos mejor madurados en el Escorial, la obra maestra de estos dos grandes arquitectos que, al decir de Ortega, "es un esfuerzo enorme que se refleja sobre sí mismo, desdeñando todo lo que fuera de él puede haber. Satánicamente, este esfuerzo se adora y se canta a sí propio. Es un esfuerzo consagrado al esfuerzo". Las dotes geniales de Herrera se impusieron también en Aranjuez, Toledo, Sevilla y Valladolid, y en la "secuela" de arquitectos peninsulares que siguieron sus principios cincuenta años después de su muerte.

También hace justicia a los "heresiarcas" del barroco español, calumniados por Pons en sus Viajes por españa y por Llaguno en sus apasionadas Noticias de los arquitectos de España. Bautista, Crescenzi, Carbonell, los discípulos de Borromini, Figueroa, Hurtado, Tomé, Díaz y los Churrigueras se liberan por esta vez de la fauna de improperios. No son los "locos delirantes" ni los "arquitectos de manicomio" que persiguen como propósito "tener el ojo ocupado en el marco a expensas de lo que éste encuadra" (p. 34). Tienen una razón más honda que está todavía por esclarecerse en forma definitiva y satisfactoria: forman una legión de insurrectos que simboliza en piedra viva su rebeldía ante la Inquisición.

A partir de la segunda generación barroca y con la llegada de los Borbones, se importan de Francia las corrientes rigoristas y racionalistas. El maestro es Blondell, quien impone la ornamentación 'intrínseca" que se alcanza mediante la adaptación de las formas a sus propósitos y al material empleado (¿qué tiene de nuevo el "funcionalismo"?). El carácter expresivo debe lograrse mediante formas geométricas puras, en el consenso de que sólo lo necesario es lo bello. Por un momento, parece que España no da con su forma, hasta que Ventura Rodríguez y Juan de Villanueva logran imprimir un sabor propio a las corrientes de fuera. A ellos dedica Kubler páginas llenas de entusiasmo. Pero la historia no termina con un final feliz, sino con los edictos reales de 1777, que otorgan poderes monopolísticos a la Academia de San Fernando para autorizar o desaprobar la construcción de todo edificio religioso o civil, con lo que se erradica, por lo menos en Madrid, cualquier residuo auténtico, a fin de imponer la correcta práctica académica "a lo Vitrubio" o "a lo Vignola".

Las 38 páginas siguientes están dedicadas a la América española, Kubler no se detiene a considerar el trascendental acontecimiento de la conquista, ni su impacto sobre las culturas aborígenes, ni los múltiples aspectos que estructuran la historia arquitectónica del Caribe, México, América Central y Sudamérica española, en los tres siglos de colonia. Evita todo exceso e incontinencia y va directamente a la médula en excelente organización expositiva.

Cuando se consuma el primer capítulo de la conquista, a medida que el espanol sojuzga al indio, se destruye el orden estético del arte vernacular y se imponen las corrientes de la metrópoli. Las órdenes mendicantes levantan Huejotzingo, Acolman y Oaxaca en el plateresco y los estilos puristas que dominan en España. Los constructores de las fortalezas del Caribe son más europeos que americanos y más ingenieros militares que arquitectos. Los edificios religiosos de Nueva España, Nueva Granada y del Perú se caracterizan por la notable fidelidad a las directivas peninsulares. Pero el barroco americano viene a cumplir un proceso estético rebelde contra el arte de la metrópoli. Aunque tardío, es más rico en ornamentación que el español. En América, la plástica monumental y los ritmos ornamentales del barroco hispano se transfiguran enérgicamente, y los elementos de la fauna y de la flora indígenas desplazan las unidades decorativas metropolitanas. Esta diferencia y esta intención no las percibe Kubler.

Las últimas 19 páginas están destinadas a la arquitectura de Portugal y Brasil, desde "el manuelino" derivado del itálico con formas mudéjares, hasta el rococó tardío del Aleijadinho. Por uno u otro rodeo, en uno u otro sentido, siempre Kubler escapa la comparación entre el arte de la colonia y el de la metrópoli. José Marianho Filho escribía que la característica más peculiar del arte del Aleijadinho "es su rebelión violenta y arrogante contra aquello que podría llamarse espíritu de la metrópoli, espíritu portugués en el arte brasileño".

Kubler tampoco se detiene a analizar las corrientes que en España y Portugal producen el plateresco, ni la influencia de lo autóctono en la arquitectura colonial americana. Es difícil comprender la arquitectura peninsular del siglo xvI sin dar una mirada, por rápida que sea, al pasado romántico, gótico o mudéjar. Es imposible analizar la arquitectura colonial sin dar un vistazo a la austeridad plástica de las construcciones incaicas y al "barroquismo" primitivo de los mayas. Es verdad que Kubler alega restricciones de espacio, pero éstas no justifican que los edificios sean considerados en el vacío, sin hacer referencia a su marco cultural.

Soria, en cambio, al iniciar su estudio sobre la escultura, analiza brevemente las corrientes foráneas que contribuyeron a las normas peninsulares. En la escultura del siglo xvI siguen reinando, por prolongación, los antecedentes árabes y góticos, a los que se agregan las influencias maneristas y flamencas. El sentido y valor de la obra de cada escultor o pintor están encuadrados en su época y en cierto modo en su región.

En el paisaje renacentista de la pintura española, después de los maneristas del Escorial, inicia El Greco la pléyade de los grandes. Le siguen Ribera, Zurbarán, Velázquez y Murillo, a quienes Soria dedica páginas entusiastas. ¿Qué suerte tienen estos maestros hispanos al transplantarse a las colonias? En América, los cuadros peninsulares importados produjeron manifestaciones pictóricas, anónimas en su mayoría, perfectamente clasificables por escuelas y por épocas. La mexicana, de antecedentes prehispánicos de técnica mural, manerista y barroca, afianza en el xVIII con Cabrera su intervención vernácula. La de Quito es esencialmente derivada de la flamenca e italiana, y el primero de sus pintores, Pedro

Bedón, no fue ya español, sino quiteño, criollo para unos y mestizo para otros. La neogranadina, de menor envergadura, es menos mestiza y más europeizada. La cuzqueña mantiene dos corrientes estéticas: la europeizante y la de intervención mestiza, la que imita a los grandes pintores europeos (Zurbarán, Ribera, Tintoreto, Van Dyck, Murillo) y la que nace de aquella suerte de "síntesis" hegeliana de la "tesis" hispana y de la "antítesis" indígena. La extraordinaria variedad de escuelas locales hace escabrosa una filiación estilística de forma y contenido, pero debemos confesar que Soria la logra a plenitud. Establece vías dúctiles y prácticas para una estimativa de la pintura colonial que puede ser ahondada aún más. Pero no esclarece la interrogante que se plantea todo estudioso de las expresiones plásticas de la América colonial: ¿logró aquí el arte hispano su verdadera expresión, ahogada en la metrópoli por el canon leonardesco, el apolíneo griego, el clasicismo renacentista, o en cambio se impuso el mestizo desechando la tradición de la técnica europea occidental?

Unión Panamericana, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF DAHL'S HISTORY OF THE BOOK*

Lawrence S. THOMPSON

The Well-Nigh Universal approval of the second edition of Svend Dahl's Bogens historie¹ makes another eulogy of this noble book unnecessary. In unqualified terms it can be called the best planned, best balanced history of the book that has appeared in any language. The history of the book is the history of culture, and Svend Dahl has made a marvelous synthesis of a mass of diverse information belonging to a dozen different disciplines. He has kept up with the latest research, and he has digested it neatly and intelligibly. His style is lucid, pointed, and eminently readable.

However, this favorable comment applies only to the original Danish. The English translation of the book is a distinguished example of what a translation should not be, and inexperienced librarians and bibliographers need to be warned against using it. The Scarecrow Press edition of this book deserves an extended review only as a warning to beginners and as a lesson to translators, editors, and publishers that translation is a tricky business.

In the first place, there is no evidence that Mr. Dahl, whose knowledge of English equals that of most of us, ever had the opportunity to revise the text of the translator or to check his work in any way. Undoubtedly, Mr. Dahl would have eliminated some of the emphasis on Scandinavian book history in a general work of this sort for English-speaking readers, and he would have expanded the section on English and American book and library history. There is no legal obligation on the part of a publisher to submit a translation to the original author

^{*} History of the Book. By Svend DAHL. First English edition. New York, Scarecrow Press, 1958. v-279 p. US\$6.00.

For critical comment on the second, enlarged edition (Copenhagen, P. Haase & Sons Forlag, 1957), from which the present translation was made, see: S. Hallberg in Nordisk tidskrift för bok- och biblioteksväsen, XLIV (1957), 130, with a reference to an earlier review in 1938 by H. O. Lange, ibid., XV (1928, 180-1; Knud G. Ditlevsen in Det danske Bogmarked, CIII (no. 18, 1957), 303-6; ibid., CV (no. 9, 1959), 152 (quotation from review by Lennart Grönberg in Lychnos); C. Volmer Nordlunde in De grafiske Fag, May 1957, 194-5; Anders Andreassen in Bok og bibliotek, XXIV (1957), 298; Kai Friis Moller in Politiken (undated cipping in reviewer's files, probably some time in 1957); R. L. Hansen in Bogens Verden, XXXIX (1957), 181; and a note in the Berlingske Tidende for 30 December 1957.

for checking once the latter has given permission to translate; but the publisher is only damaging himself when he fails to take advantage of the knowledge and linguistic skill of a man such as Svend Dahl.

Some editor had a vague notion that the original text needed to be revised to eliminate some of the Scandinavian emphasis (quite proper in the original), but that editor selected precisely the wrong passages to cut. For example, on p. 237 the material on J. Christian Bay as a collector is omitted (p. 253 in the original); but the contributions of Mr. Bay's collecting toward the creation of strong research collections in Columbia, Mo., and Lexington, Ky., cannot be overemphasized in American library history. Again, on p. 250 of the translation (p. 265-6 of the original), some wise editor decided that we needed to know nothing about the Grafisk Cirkel or the Forening for Boghaandvaerk, two model bookish organizations about which the outside world knows all too little, or about the pleasant Danish custom of sending out Christmas and New Year's books so avidly cultivated by Simon Gullander of Skjern (who, by the way, has issued some choice Americana as some of his holiday production).

The American editor decided that an index to the book was unnecessary. By carefully comparing the original's index with the text of the translation, one can find his way in the translation, but awkwardly. Neither did the American editor take the Danish publisher's errata slips seriously. The English faithfully repeats (p. 165) the typographical error of 1622 for 1713 (p. 168 in the original) as the date for the first American book auction, an unpardonable perpetuation of an error by anyone who has ever read a book of American history. On p. 207 of the English and p. 216 of the original we learn that J. F. Unger's composers left large spaces between letters, while the corrigenda in the original properly states that Unger's composers left large spaces between words. The few minor deficiencies in the original which were not corrected on the errata slip are loyally followed by the translator. On p. 178 of the original it is not clear that the Codex Argenteus was a gift of Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie to the University of Uppsala Library in 1669, and neither is it clear in the translation. On p. 247 of the original Dahl fails to mention that the Royal Library in Stockholm used a stack area as early as 1877, some two decades before the stack system began to be used in other Scandinavian libraries mentioned on the same page; and the translator repeats the omission. Mr. Dahl did not know that Carl Z. Häggström, typographical director of Almqvist och Wiksell in Uppsala, died in 1944, but neither did the translator. There is no evidence that the translator made any effort to check the facts in the original against other sources.

At least we can thank the American editor for the bibliography. If we overlook several grave errors in transcribing it from the original Danish edition, it can be used as a fine guide to Danish bibliographical terminology. Here we can learn such useful terms as "endu ikke afsluttet," "under redaktion af..." "forgeds

udgave," or "u, st. og aar," and we will be much better equipped to read Danish catalogs as a result. By the time we figure out that Kbh. stands for Copenhagen, we find Copenh. on p. 271. If a bibliography is to be copied verbatim and to include the same references for Danish and English-speaking readers (a policy which Mr. Dahl would probably not have approved), the minimum responsibility of the editor is to copy it correctly (and this was not done) and to bring it up to date. Thus if we believe the entry on Wattenbach's Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter (p. 272), we would think we had to hunt up the long out-of-print 1896 edition rather than the crisp and clear facsimile issued by the Akademische Druck-und Verlagsgesellschaft, in Graz, before the present translation went to press. And for the American editor's information, Ernst Kyriss' Verzierte gotische Einbände im alten deutschen Sprachgebiet was complete in four volumes by the time our translation appeared. To use the bibliography effectively, the Englishspeaking reader needs several dictionaries. Imprints show such forms as Haag, Krakow, Stklm, Chic., Lpz., and Brux. Presumably Frankfort (p. 259) is not the capital of Kentucky but the same community as Frankf. a. M. (p. 272). One wonders what bibliographers had any hand in the production of this book.

Sloppy proof-reading will annoy all readers. Thus we might assume that Winkler's Flämische Buchmalerei is some sort of a supplement to Wattenbach, if we take p. 272 literally. The three lines at the bottom of p. 55 are gratuitous. Samuel Mearne would never recognize his name in the form on p. 172. Jean Grolier suffers a similar indignity on p. 145, the Elzevirs on p. 163, Maioli on p. 123, Seymour de Ricci on p. 279, Garamond on p. 162, and so on. On p. 102 we are faced with "it's" as a possessive. In the world of bibliography types are either curiosities or sin. Here they are the latter.

The translator, whoever he was, apparently knew colloquial Danish, but he was both careless and ignorant of the bibliographical language. On p. 167 we have the interesting news that the Sainte-Geneviève "as the only library that survived the ravages of the Revolution." The original correctly says "den ene gejstlige bibliotek" (the only religious library, p. 169). The editor apparently did not know that praenumeration is quite adequately translated as "pre-publication subscription." On p. 252 of the original it is specifically stated that D. W. Fiske gave his chess collection to the Icelandic National Library (Landsbókasafn), but on p. 236 of the translation this institution becomes simply "the library at Reykjavík" (thus bringing on possible confusion with the University of Reykjavík Library). On p. 259 of the translation we read that the period since 1914 "has been one of the strangest in the history of libraries." The original reads "en af de maerkeligste" (one of the most remarkable). And in the next sentence the translation of "de offentlige biblioteker" as "public libraries" is misleading, for all libraries open to the public are not popular libraries in our sense of "public libraries." The translator, editor, and publisher must be deficient in their own

knowledge of the history of books, libraries, and bibliography when they don't show the common sense to catch such egregious errors as those on American book auctions, the Sainte-Geneviève, and the name of "Bruce Cotton" on p. 190 (an apparent confusion of the founder of the Cottonian with the late Baltimore collector).

A rumor is abroad that a Spanish translation is in preparation. If such is the case, that translator is urged to avoid the Scarecrow Press edition for the reasons outlined above, to stick to the Danish original, to read the errata slips and the reviews, and, above all, to consult with Mr. Dahl.

The English translation is completely unworthy of the original, and it does a grave injustice to the reputation of a great bibliographical scholar. The publisher has an obligation to request Mr. Dahl to edit a new edition of this translation.

University of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S. A.

BOOK REVIEWS

J. H. SCHULTZE, ed. Zum Problem der Weltstadt. Berlin, de Gruyter, 1959. xx-202 p., 10 ilus., 41 figs., 1 mapa.

HERMAN TRIMBORN. Das alte Amerika. Stuttgart, Kilpper, 1959. 160 p., 112 láms. en blanco y negro, 4 lám. en colores.

Zum Problem der Weltstadt.—Como resultado de las labores de la 32º reunión del Congreso Geográfico Alemán, celebrada en Berlín del 20 al 24 de mayo de 1959, se publicó esta obra de homenaje, cuyo tema es el concepto tipológico de la metrópoli mundial. Los distintos autores que colaboran en esta obra presentan sus interpretaciones sobre varias de las capitales del mundo, como Berlín, Buenos Aires, Calcuta, Chicago, Estocolmo, París, Roma y Tokío.

Es una obra de gran interés no sólo por la información que trae acerca de estas grandes aglomeraciones humanas, sino por su estudio comparativo de todas

las esferas del urbanismo moderno.

Das alte Amerika.—Es éste un interesante libro sobre las viejas culturas precolombinas. El autor no se refiere sólo a las culturas de los incas, mayas y aztecas, sino que describe asimismo las numerosas otras culturas aborígenes de América, y traza así un cuadro de conjunto del ambiente cultural anterior a la llegada de Colón.

Otto Carlos STOETZER

Unión Panamericana, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

HANS OSTELIUS. Resenär i Venezuela. Stockholm, Natur och Kultur, 1959. 178 p. Kr. 19. 50.

In many aspects, Venezuela is the most important South American country for Europe merely on account of its enormous oil production. Hans Ostelius, well-known journalist and radio commentator, recognizes this factor clearly and gives it appropriate attention; but, the book is well organized and provides an adequate picture of the whole country from the Andes to the Gran Sabana.

After a brief historical introduction, the author surveys the natural resources and the economy of the country, with somewhat less attention to the rapidly changing social structure than might be desirable. Ostelius is particularly successful in interpolating historical and ethnographic details to explain modern Venezuela. The work is well illustrated (mainly with photographs supplied by the Shell Company) and there is a folding map at the end. Unfortunately, there is no index.

Laurence S. THOMPSON

University of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Kentucky, U. S. A. José Luis CUEVAS. The Worlds of Kafka & Cuevas; An Unsettling Flight to the Fantasy World of Franz Kafka, by the Mexican Artist José Luis Cuevas. Edited and designed by Louis R. Glessmann and Eugene Feldman. Introduction by José Gómez-Sicre; texts by Franz Kafka, Max Brod and Rollo May. Philadelphia, Falcon Press; distributed by G. Wittenborn, New York, 1959. [36 p.], illus.

It would be difficult to imagine a more striking parallel in genius as exhibited in different fields of artistic endeavor than that which this album establishes between the tortured narratives of the Czech Kafka and the hallucinatory drawings of the young Mexican Cuevas. The despair in which Kafka's characters, part thinking humans, part brute animals, drag out their meaningless existences is brilliantly suggested by Cuevas' graphic interpretation. If some are reminiscent of the medieval world of external fantasy exemplified by the work of Hieronymus Bosch, the majority depict the hell which modern man has discovered within his soul and from which there is no awakening, no redemption.

Handsomely presented, in a format (56x54 cm.) which permits appreciation of Cuevas' talent at full scale, this volume is a tribute to the taste of Eugene Feldman. Coming after the earlier *Doorway to Portuguese* and *Doorway to Brasilia*, the album establishes for his Falcon Press a distinguished place in the

vanguard of artistic publication in the United States.

R. E. DIMMICK

Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

- Antonio DE LEÓN PINELO. Discurso sobre la Importancia, Forma y Disposición de la Recopilación de Leyes de Indias. Santiago de Chile, Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, 1956.
- ----. El Epítome de Pinelo; Primera Bibliografía del Nuevo Mundo. Estudio preliminar de Agustín Millares Carlo. Edición facsimilar del Epítome de la Biblioteca Oriental i Occidental Náutica i Geográfica. xlii p. de estudio preliminar. Washington, Unión Panamericana, 1958. US\$2.00.

Habrá podido observar el discreto lector que en la primera de las obras que se mencionan en el título de esta nota no aparece como fecha de impresión 1956. La verdad es que el libro, aunque parezca extraño, tiene más de una. En la tapa de color se lee: "Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina. Santiago de Chile, 1956." Lo mismo se lee en la portada (p. III); pero hay un colofón que dice así: "Esta obra se terminó de imprimir en los talleres de la Imprenta Universo S. A., Avda. Zañartu No. 200, sita en Santiago de Chile, a 30 de Enero de 1957 y a 51 meses del Centenario del Nacimiento de don José Toribio Medina, ocurrido el 21 de Octubre de 1952, y celebrado por toda la cristiandad. Laus Deo." Este colofón, apartando lo barroco de sus expresiones, indica, pues, otra fecha para la impresión que la de la portada y es una prueba del descuido con que ésta se llevó a cabo.

Pero no es la única. En la página XIV, el autor del prólogo de este libro, don Aniceto Almeyda, benemérito erudito chileno, pone en nota lo siguiente: "Por

una inadvertencia del encargado de la impresión de este volumen, las notas referenciales de la biografía de Pinelo...". Nosotros, por nuestra parte, prosiguiendo la obra de rectificación que asume el señor Almeyda, añadiremos algo más. En los dos estudios de Medina que se reproducen en este libro, y a que en seguida aludiremos, se hacen no pocas transcripciones de portadas de libros impresos en el siglo XVII, época en la cual la s en medio de dicción se imprimía con un signo especial, hoy no usado, que se parece a la f, pero que no es f. En la impresión de ahora, carente la imprenta del signo de marras, vemos que ha sido regularmente sustituido por f. No es una buena salida, ya que es muy fácil en estos días labrar una matriz de linotipia que equivalga a la s en medio de dicción. Es de esperar que en las subsiguientes publicaciones del Fondo se haya corregido esta singularísima inadvertencia, que Medina, indulgente y todo, no habría autorizado jamás.

El "Discurso" que se imprime en este libro (pp. 137-176) había sido ya antes impreso, en 1623, y tiene extraordinaria importancia doctrinal para dos objetos muy diferentes: el primero, establecer cuál era el concepto jurídico de la recopilación de las leyes entre los especialistas de la época; y el segundo, vincular el nombre de Antonio de León Pinelo a la Recopilación de Leyes de Indias, que efectivamente se publicó, pero cuando ya ese jurista había muerto (1660). De todo esto parece desprenderse, para los entendidos, que Pinelo tuvo participación efectiva en la Recopilación. La disputa sobre los recopiladores, que Almeyda sintetiza (p. IX), recibe considerable refuerzo con este "Discurso", en el sentido de que Pinelo debe ser considerado autor, más o menos en el mismo plano de responsabilidad que Solórzano Pereira.

Entre el prólogo de Almeyda de que damos cuenta y el "Discurso" de Pinelo se leen, en fin, dos "estudios bibliográficos" debidos a la pluma de don José Toribio Medina (pp. 5-136) y extraídos, el primero, de la Biblioteca Hispano-Americana, t. VI, y el segundo del t. VII y final de la misma obra. Juzguen otros si es discreto mutilar o fraccionar las obras de Medina para formar volúmenes como éste, o si sería preferible aplicar las fuerzas económicos del Fondo a la publicación de obras de historia y de bibliografía que contribuyan a esclarecer la vida espiritual de Chile y de otras naciones americanas, prosiguiendo la ínclita huella trazada por Medina. A nosotros, personalmente, nos parece mejor el segundo camino que el primero.

La actualidad de Pinelo queda, en fin, comprobada con la publicación, a muy corta distancia del libro de que se acaba de dar noticia, de otro que constituye un bello homenaje al primer bibliógrafo del Nuevo Mundo (en el sentido cronológico). Nos referimos a la reimpresión facsimilar que se ha hecho del Epitome de la Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental, Náutica y Geográfica, por Antonio de León Pinelo (Madrid, 1629), con un estudio preliminar por Agustín Millares Carlo. Esta obra forma parte de una serie de publicaciones auspiciada por el Comité Interamericano de Bibliografía de la Organización de los Estados Americanos y en la cual se ha dado ya a luz una colección de las Actas de Independencia de América. No tenemos espacio para proceder a una comparación de los estudios de Almeyda, de Medina y de Millares Carlo que versan sobre un mismo personaje, Pinelo; debe añadirse que la discusión sobre la patria de Pinelo (Valladolid según unos, Lisboa según otros) ha contado asimismo con la asistencia de Guillermo Lohmann Villena y de Raúl Porras Barrenechea, de Lewis Hanke y de Raúl A. Molina, entre otros investigadores, en busca de un resultado plausible,

y que, en fin, a esos puntos de duda, más importantes, deben añadirse muchos otros de menor cuantía. La actualidad de Pinelo a que aludimos no es, pues, en el fondo, otra cosa que la reviviscencia de muy antiguas polémicas en que los eruditos no llegan todavía a ponerse de acuerdo por la falta de unas cuantas

piezas decisivas que zanjen los puntos en estudio.

La reimpresión que hace la OEA es notablemente bella desde el punto de vista gráfico, ya que ha sido muy feliz la elección de la tinta sepia para estampar tanto el estudio preliminar de Millares Carlo como el *Epítome* mismo. De éste, en fin, podría decirse que la reimpresión facsimilar es el único tratamiento que cabe con una pieza que desde el punto de vista utilitario (bibliografía de consulta) carece ya totalmente de aplicación, puesto que las bibliografías que han sucedido a la de Pinelo son más fidedignas y de más fácil recorrido. En el *Epítome*, en tanto, se conserva mención de un sinnúmero de obras extraviadas y de manuscritos que ya están impresos, de modo que su consulta ha de reservarse sólo a los especialistas.

En los Estados Unidos y en Chile, a corta distancia de tiempo, se procura revivir la memoria de Antonio de León Pinelo, erudito que parece encarnar en su curiosidad ecuménica el espíritu del siglo de oro a que pertenece por la fecha de su nacimiento.

Raul SILVA CASTRO

Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago de Chile.

AGUSTÍN MILLARES CARLO. Repertorio Bibliográfico de los Archivos Mexicanos y de los Europeos y Norteamericanos de Interés para la Historia de México. Nota preliminar de Manuel Alcalá. México, D. F., Biblioteca Nacional de México, 1959. xxix-367 p. (Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano, publicación núm. 1).

Libro de gran importancia dentro de los estudios de carácter bibliográfico es éste del distinguido catedrático don Agustín Millares Carlo.

Muchas horas de trabajo representa el acopio de 1047 fichas, o poco más, sobre diversos archivos nacionales y extranjeros que guardan documentos importantes para nuestra historia. Incansable esfuerzo y dedicación para el cotejo de los datos reunidos y la formación del índice; de excelentes índices con que siempre redondea sus trabajos don Agustín, indispensables, por otro lado a toda obra moderna.

El estudio está dividido en la siguiente forma: Nota preliminar del Dr. Manuel Alcalá, Director de la Biblioteca Nacional de México; prólogo del autor; y a continuación el texto: Obras Generales y de Consulta (pp. 3-7); Europa en particular, con excepción de España (pp. 9-19); España en general (pp. 21-27); España en particular (pp. 27-93); Hispanoamérica en general (pp. 99-108); América en particular; Estados Unidos de Norteamérica (pp. 107-150); Estados Unidos Mexicanos (pp. 150-317); y un utilísimo índice analítico (pp. 319-366). Como se ve, lo más nutrido de la obra, y desde luego lo que resulta tal vez de mayor importancia para los investigadores mexicanos—por la relativa vecindad de los repositorios documentales que se mencionan—, es la parte dedicada a los

Estados Unidos Mexicanos, que abarca de la página 150 a la 317, y no como aparece en el índice general que empieza en la página 157.

Esta parte del libro es, como digo, la que ofrece mayores perspectivas a los historiadores e investigadores radicados en el país. Está dividida de la siguiente manera: Generalidades, A. Repertorios, México en General, México en Particular; haciendo mención dentro de este rubro a los archivos del Distrito Federal y a los de los Estados de la República, reseñando los estudios publicados acerca de ellos y quedando fuera del marco de este *Repertorio* todos aquellos archivos que no han sido objeto de trabajos dados a la imprenta.

Dentro de cada rúbrica o cédula bibliográfica, aparece dispuesto el material por orden cronológico, "salvo aquellos casos en que la índole de la obra registrada aconsejó la anticipación, a fin de corregir una mayor claridad expositiva".

Con gran humildad intelectual, que mucho le enaltece, Millares Carlo dice en el prólogo: "...no sin temor le entregamos a la consideración del público erudito, persuadidos como estamos de sus muchas deficiencias, pero sólo guiados por nuestro deseo de contribuir, en la medida de nuestras escasas fuerzas al mejor conocimiento de la historia de la Nación".

Nunca en ninguna obra, se me ha citado tantas veces. Noventa y ocho son las citas de mi modesto ensayo *Archivalia Mexicana* (México, 1952), cosa que mucho me honra, sobre todo por haber sido discípulo de don Agustín, sabio y querido maestro, a quien debo, en cierto modo, el amor por esta clase de estudios.

Ahora bien, debo señalar, a manera de simples apostillas críticas, lo que sigue: se reseñan los archivos de cada Estado de la Federación en orden alfabético; entonces, los del Estado de México están fuera de lugar; deberían ir antes de Michoacán (p. 251), y no al principio, antes de los del Distrito Federal (p. 164).

En vez de "Museo Nacional" (p. 187), hubiera sido mejor poner Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, que es su nombre correcto. Más adelante se hace mención a "Museo Nacional de Historia. Centro de Documentación" (p. 192); se refiere efectivamente a ese Centro ubicado en el Museo Nacional de Historia (Chapultepec), pero como anteriormente se menciona "Museo Nacional" (p. 187), se presta a confusión.

Con el rubro de "Biblioteca Nacional" se encabeza la página 190; en realidad, las rúbricas que se mencionan allí se refieren propiamente al Gabinete de Manuscritos de la Biblioteca Nacional, y no a la Biblioteca en sí. De mi obra Archivalia Mexicana (pp. 110-114), de la cual dice el autor que se ha "aprovechado largamente", no se toman los datos referentes a este repositorio documental. Lo mismo acontece con el Archivo General de Notarías y con el valioso Archivo de la Academia de San Carlos, ambos reseñados en mi modesta obra.

La Secretaría de Gobernación (p. 199) no posee archivo propiamente hablando. Dicha Secretaría pasó su documentación al Archivo General de la Nación, conservando en la casa 151 de Bucareli, México, D. F., una gran masa de documentos no clasificados y malamente ordenados que parten de 1914, como lo dejé señalado en mi estudio (pp. 77-78). Don Agustín, en este caso, señala la célebre guía de Herbert E. Bolton, que se publicó en 1913, al iniciarse la Revolución Constitucionalista. En consecuencia, tanto este archivo como otros que menciona el distinguido historiador norteamericano ya no existen, pues durante los años de 1913 a 1920 se destruyeron numerosos archivos. Así, para citar unos cuantos ejemplos, menciono el de la Secretaría de Fomento (p. 199), el de la Con-

gregación de San Felipe Neri (p. 223), el del Colegio de Santa Cruz de Querétaro (p. 280) y el de los Colegios de Guadalupe de Zacatecas (p. 315).

La ficha 867 corresponde al Archivo del Tribunal de la Federación de Oaxaca y no al del Tribunal Superior de Justicia, como allí aparece (p. 273), pues da

la impresión que las fichas 865 y 867 se duplican.

Êste Repertorio tiene sus antecedentes inmediatos en el Repertorio Bibliográfico de los Archivos Mexicanos y de las Colecciones Diplomáticas Fundamentales para la Historia de México (México, 1948), por don Agustín y José Ignacio Mantecón, en el cual se dedica la Primera Parte del libro (pp. 5-88) a reseñar fichas relativas a ellos; en el estudio "Notas Bibliográficas" acerca de archivos municipales (ediciones de libros de Acuerdos y Colecciones de Documentos Concejiles) aparecido en la obra Contribuciones a la Historia Municipal de América (México, D. F., 1951), en el que hay aportaciones de Rafael Altamira Crevea, Francisco Domínguez y Company, Erwin Walter Palm y del autor de esta reseña. Además, en los artículos publicados sobre estos temas en la Revista de Historia de América. Nos. 35-36 (México, 1953), pp. 175-208; No. 44 (México, 1957), pp. 393-428; y en sus Notas Bibliográficas acerca de Archivos Municipales (ediciones de libros de Acuerdos y Colecciones de Documentos Concejiles) (Madrid, 1952).

Producto entonces de una madura investigación que se ha venido prolongando durante varios años es este nuevo *Repertorio*. He ahí su excelencia. Todos los que nos dedicamos a la investigación en los archivos estamos, por tanto, de

plácemes con la aparición de este libro de excepcional calidad.

Manuel CARRERA STAMPA

El Colegio de México, México, D. F., México.

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL. Books in My Baggage: Adventures in Reading and Collecting. Cleveland and New York, World Publishing Company 1960. 255 p. US\$4.50.

Book lovers and librarians—let us hope that the former still includes the latter—will welcome the publication of this new collection of essays by Lawrence Clark Powell, librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles. His essays on books, writers, and things bookish are always a delight to read and re-read. The volume here under review brings together in a handsome format—typography and design by Larry Kamp—twenty-three essays which once again prove that

he is librarianship's finest writer,

After the publication last year of the author's A Passion for Books (reviewed in RIB 9:79-81, January-March, 1959), there came continuing requests for copies of his Islands of Books (1951), The Alchemy of Books (1954), and Books West, Southwest (1957). From these three earlier volumes, each originally published in small editions by the Ward Ritchie Press of Los Angeles, Dr. Powell has selected seventeen essays for reprinting. He has revised and re-arranged these older pieces, has added to them six new essays, and has grouped them under four main headings: "First Person Bibliographical," "Bookman in Britain," "Three Americans," "Landscape with Books."

BOOK REVIEWS History 165

"There is a power in some books," the author writes in his opening essay, "to evoke the time and the place of their first reading, when by merely giving a glimpse to their backs they take us backward to that moment of discovery which now seems magically inevitable." Of his first encounters with certain books—Joyce's Ulysses, Melville's Moby Dick, Lawrence's Lady Chatterlay's Lover, Lawrence Durrell's Cities, Plains and People—Dr. Powell has written essays with such intriguing titles as "Of the Earth Earthy," "Glory of Life," "Of Whales and Grass." One of the pieces in the first section is a thoroughly delightful profile of Casanova, who for a time was, of all things, a librarian.

During 1950-51, the author was a Guggenheim Fellow and spent that year in Great Britain. In "Book Hunting in Britain," "A Southwesterner in Scotland," and "To Newbury to Buy an Old Book," he shares with his readers the experiences of a book-hunting librarian in a land where books are an inseparable part of a great people's national life. He was in Britain again in 1957 and writes of his "Rendezvous in Cadogan Square," which resulted in his acquiring for the University of California Libraries the 80,000-volume library of C. K. Ogden, originator of Basic English.

Robinson Jeffers, Henry Miller, and J. Frank Dobie and the books they have written are the subjects of warm tributes by Dr. Powell. He knows each personally, and they share with him a love of books and an enthusiasm for Southwestern United States. All three have been greatly influenced by this region, and in writing of their works, the author shows the close link that exists between

them and the Southwest.

Dr. Powell defines "bookscape" as the thoughts and feelings evoked in him when he sees a landscape which has become so wedded to a writer's books about it that no divorce of them is possible. The relationship between literature and place is the theme of the essays appearing in the final section. Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and his own beloved California—the books and their authors who are identified with these states—provide him with the material for several "bookscapes."

"Books determine, have determined, will determine our lives, as readers and writers; for this, let us give thanks," writes America's "Missionary for the Book." To the relatively small number of really good books about books and

the bookish way of life, admit now Books in My Baggage.

John David MARSHALL

University of Georgia Library, Athens, Georgia U.S. A.

PHANOR JAMES EDER. El Fundador Santiago M. Eder. (Recuerdos de su Vida y Acotaciones para la Historia Económica del Valle del Cauca). Versión castellana de A. J. Cárdenas. Dirección y revisión castellana de L. Velasco Madriñán. Bogotá, Antares, 1959. 607 p., frontis., lám.

Phanor James Eder, dean of inter-American jurists, a native of Colombia, has for many years resided in New York City, far from the land of his birth. He has not, however, forgotten early memories or the strong call of the beautiful Cauca

Valley upon all who have once beheld it. Now at the age of nearly fourscore, Eder has preserved his affection for the Cauca Valley and linked it with the life of his father, Santiago [James] Martin Eder (1838-1921), a native of Latvia, Harvard-educated lawyer and business impresario in California, Panama, New York and the Cauca Valley, as well as United States Consul in Buenaventura (1867-1879).

This book attempts to portray the lives of the elder Eder, his family and friends, and to connect them with the economic development of western Colombia. It is the story of La Manuelita and La Rita coffee and sugar plantations located near Palmira, Valle, which came into Santiago Eder's hands in 1864, and whose improvement and modernization became the goal of his remaining active years (till 1903). His efforts met with success, and both La Manuelita and adjacent La Rita are still famed as efficient and progressive estates throughout Colombia.

The work is impressively endowed with detailed footnotes —not citations, but explanations—and bibliographical references which will be useful to students of the Cauca Valley.

A great deal of the work, however, is misspent in relating various family legends and in reproducing excepts of correspondence of slight, if any, lasting historical significance. The style makes far from easy reading, and the organization of the book is poor. An over-abundance of minutiae serves to cloud the main threads of the narrative, and the equality with which all the many hundreds of facts are presented leads one to believe that the author intended them to be considered as of identical weight—thus making the work highly indigestable to any but the most devoted reader.

No index is found at the end of the tome—a strange omission on the part of someone like Counselor Eder whose career as a distinguished member of the New York bar and law professor has been so largely dependent upon this type of scholarly aid.

Despite its many faults, Santiago M. Eder is an important work. It must be noted as one of the first efforts at writing a business history of a Colombian enterprise—its frailties reflect more filial devotion and sentiment than dispassionate reporting—and it is thanks to Santiago M. Eder's loving son, Phanor James Eder, that the book honoring the memory of this pioneer industrialist of Colombia has been produced.

J. León HELGUERA

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S. A.

IRVING A. LEONARD. Baroque Times in Old Mexico; Seventeenth Century Persons, Places, and Practices. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1959. xi-260 p., láms., mapas. US\$6.50.

El autor rcúne en este volumen panorámico los resultados de sus bien conocidos estudios sobre las figuras literarias, los libros y las costumbres de Nueva España,

Ha escogido un siglo poco estudiado acaso por los historiadores, pero que ha atraído explicablemente la atención de los cultivadores de las letras y las artes,

BOOK REVIEWS History 167

ya que cuenta con personalidades de la talla de Juan Ruiz de Alarcón, Bernardo de Balbuena, Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora.

El atractivo y equilibrado ensayo sobre Sor Juana realza en particular el bri-

llo de la obra.

Entre los cuadros de costumbres llama la atención una mascarada que hace andar por las calles de la ciudad de México, en 1621, las figuras de don Quijote de la Mancha, Sancho Panza y Dulcinea del Toboso; con razón comenta Leonard que los personajes de Cervantes habían entrado pronto a formar parte del gusto popular en un reino distante.

Menos firmes me parecen las partes de la obra que tratan de la organización de la sociedad; en ellas encuentro uso excesivo de relatos de viajeros y consulta escasa de las fuentes institucionales que se conservan en el archivo del virreinato.

Por último, el relato del conocido episodio de "El Tapado" no toma en cuenta las últimas investigaciones de historiadores de la República Dominicana y de México que han revelado el secreto.

La presentación del volumen y las ilustraciones complementan el agrado con que se lee esta obra de concepción madura y rico contenido.

Silvio ZAVALA

El Colegio Nacional, México, D. F., México.

DAVID LEVIN. History as Romantic Art. Stanford, Cal., Stanford University Press, 1959. x-260 p., notes, index. US\$5.50.

In this brilliant critical study, David Levin shows that the four great nine-teenth-century historians, George Bancroft, William Prescott, John Motley, and Francis Parkman were both artists and creatures of the romantic movement. All had established themselves as men of letters before they began to write history. The assumptions whereby they chose and interpreted their materials were those of romanticism. But theirs was a peculiarly bright brand of romanticism, with none of the gloom that overhung the outlook of the more neurotic literary romantics. Although their vision involved some individual tragedies, their general view of the sweep of history was an optimistic one.

They believed primarily in human progress: progress westward; progress toward democracy; progress toward the "natural", though the "natural" was never clearly or consistently defined. This conception permitted a dramatic—in some instances even a melodramatic— assortment of conventional characters: heroes and villains. The heroes were those great leaders whose total contribution added impetus to human progress. The villains were those who hampered progress.

The hero was always a loyal representative of the public will. He was natural and yet isolated and grand, dedicated to "simplicity" and yet vastly self-reliant. Teutonic genes were thought essential to his make-up. The villain was devotee of the "artificial," given to intrigue and duplicity, often fortified by priestcraft and that highly complex mechanism of reaction in romantic eyes, the Roman Catholic Church. In this highly oversimplified portrayal, the American Indian was a problem. Although undeniably a child of nature, he stood in the way of "prog-

ress." To solve this dilemma, a distinction was drawn between "simplicity" and "barbarism," with the Indian classified as a barbarian!

Each of these features of the romantic philosophy is shown by Levin, through abundant examples from the fifty historical volumes of Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman, to be a basic ingredient of their documented narratives. Having thus analyzed their work, Levin applies the analysis to three specific histories: Prescott's Conquest of México, Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, and Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe. Viewing them not only as histories but also as works of art, Levin evaluates their style as well as their accuracy, demonstrating that while they are primarily factual, their merit is aesthetic as well as scientific.

Frank GOODWYN

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, U. S. A.

M. ELIZABETH ANN RICE. The Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Mexico, as Affected by the Struggle for Religious Liberty in Mexico, 1925-1929. Washington, D. C., The Catholic University of America Press, 1959. 224 p.

La autora consagra una tercera parte de su libro a estudiar los diversos problemas que afectaron las relaciones diplomáticas entre México y los Estados Unidos; y aunque en toda su obra muestra una gran serenidad de criterio, por lo que se refiere a la libertad religiosa, asienta esta verdad: "el liberalismo ejemplificado en la ejecución de la Constitución de 1857 y las Leyes de Reforma no produjo una verdadera separación de la Iglesia y del Estado, sino una Iglesia controlada por el Estado; la libertad religiosa consistió en librarse de la religión; la libertad para todas las sectas produjo la libertad para las sectas protestantes y la represión para los católicos"; y agrega: "Aunque tales condiciones fueron opuestas a las tradiciones americanas, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos siempre aprobó a los liberales mexicanos".

Esto precisamente ocurrió en el conflicto religioso que, con excelentes datos, estudia la autora en las dos terceras partes siguientes de su libro. Es lástima, sin embargo, que no haya consultado algunas publicaciones mexicanas que le hubieran presentado nuevos aspectos del caso.

De todas maneras, Sister Rice ha hecho un resumen excelente de lo que fueton las relaciones de ambos gobiernos: el norteamericano, que fue por extremo
exigente respecto a los bienes y propiedades de sus ciudadanos y a propósito de las
leyes sobre petróleo, se negó a dar a los católicos facilidades para defenderse, al
impedirles la libre importación de armas en la lucha que emprendieron contra el
gobierno del general Plutarco Elías Calles; y si es cierto que en el último año en
que las iglesias estuvieron sin culto el Embajador Morrow inició negociaciones que
al final dieron como resultado el modus vivendi que puso temporal término al
conflicto religioso, sus manifestaciones de amistad para los perseguidores de la
Iglesia provocaron un sentimiento contrario a él no sólo de los católicos, sino de
la inmensa mayoría de los habitantes de la ciudad de México. Ya esto lo apunta
la obra que se comenta.

BOOK REVIEWS

La autora no menciona todos los esfuerzos del Obispo de Tabasco, Dr. D. Pascual Díaz, para encontrar solución al problema; pero muy importantes fueron las que realizó cerca del P. Burke y del P. Walsh, primero y luego cerca de los señores Cruchaga y Agustín Legorreta; la importancia que estos dos últimos tenían para el Gral. Calles era muy grande; aquél como miembro de la Comisión de Reclamaciones a México, y Legorreta como Director del Banco Nacional de México, fueron parte principal para llegar al citado modus vivendi, que trajo como consecuencia la reanudación de los cultos.

El Gobierno sólo en parte cumplió sus promesas en 1929, y en 1931 reanudó la persecución con nuevo vigor; y aunque las leyes persecutorias no han sido derogadas, los Presidentes de la República, Manuel Avila Camacho, Miguel Alemán, Adolfo Ruiz Cortines y Adolfo López Mateos no las han aplicado, mostrándose respetuosos de los derechos de los católicos.

Alberto Maria CARREÑO

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D. F., México.

J. VICENS VIVES, et al. Historia Social y Económica de España y América. Tomo IV, Burguesía, Industrialización, Obrerismo. Volumen II. Barcelona, Editorial Teide, 1959. 710 p., ilus.

Este volumen segundo del tomo IV y último de la Historia Social y Económica de España y América, dirigida por el prestigioso catedrático de la Universidad de Barcelona, J. Vicéns Vives, no desmerece, ni mucho menos, de los tomos anteriores de esta obra que, a su debido tiempo, fueron comentados en las páginas de esta misma revista.

Los diversos capítulos de este volumen han sido redactados por el propio profesor Vicéns Vives, con la colaboración de Jorge Nadal Oller y Rosa Ortega Canadell, los dos de la Universidad de Barcelona, y Mario Hernández Sánchez-Barba, de la Universidad de Madrid, este último en lo que se refiere a la parte que trata de "Los Estados de América en los siglos XIX y XX".

Sobre la España de los siglos XIX-XX, versa la primera parte de este volumen (pp. 1-511), en la cual, siguiendo el método sentado en los tomos anteriores, se estudian: Demografía y potencial humano (1800-1857, 1857-1914, 1914-1950). Urbanismo, La propiedad y los valores materiales, Mentalidad y estructuras sociales, Las realizaciones económicas (diferenciando el siglo XIX y el siglo XX), El impetu político (Liberalismo y Romanticismo, Democracia y Restauración, 1868, 1917), La crisis del siglo XX (1917-1936), Las corrientes espirituales y artísticas, Costumbres y diversiones.

En la segunda parte, se estudian todas estas mismas cuestiones, mutatis mutandi con referencia a los distintos países de la América de habla española: México, Centroamérica, Cuba y las Antillas, Puerto Rico y República Dominicana, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Perú, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay y Argentina. Precede una breve exposición sobre "La independencia" y otra sobre "América independiente: generalidades".

Las dificultades que presenta el escribir la historia de un período de tiempo tan próximo a nosotros, son grandes: es escasa la perspectiva para enjuiciar hechos y personajes; se ha de tener buen criterio selectivo para desenvolverse sin emba-

razo entre una masa documental y bibliográfica—libros, folletos, diarios, revistas— verdaderamente abrumadora; se ha de proceder con certera intuición para distinguir entre la pura anécdota y el hecho con positivo interés histórico; es necesaria una severa objetividad para tratar de cuestiones y problemas que todavía nos tocan muy de cerca.

Podemos afirmar sin reservas que, en su conjunto, todas estas dificultades han sido superadas con acierto por el profesor Vicéns Vives y sus colaboradores.

Otra nota favorable a destacar es la fluidez del estilo que hace fácil y amena la lectura; pero, sobre todo, la excelente calidad de los grabados, no sólo desde el punto de vista tipográfico—verdadero alarde editorial—, sino por la función histórica y didáctica que cumplen para la mejor comprensión del texto.

La bibliografía que figura al final del volumen está bien seleccionada y orien-

ta al lector suficientemente.

Parece justo anotar, sin embargo, más que nada como prueba de imparcialidad y para que no sean todos elogios, que, como es poco menos que forzoso en una

obra de esta naturaleza, no dejan de advertirse algunas omisiones.

Así, por ejemplo, cuando se habla del florecimiento de la poesía española inmediatamente posterior a Juan Ramón Jiménez y Antonio Machado, parece que no deberían haber sido olvidados los nombre de León Felipe, Vicente Aleixandre, Dámaso Alonso y, quizás, algunos otros. Como se echan también de menos los nombres de Hinojosa y Altamira, entre otros, cuando se habla de "El pensamiento y la erudición" en la España de los últimos años del siglo XIX y primeros del XX.

Algunos otros ejemplos, análogos a los expuestos, podrían ser aducidos con

respecto a determinados países de la América de habla española.

Insistimos, esto no obstante, en la muy alta calidad de esta historia, por cuya difícil realización merecen muy sinceros elogios tanto el profesor Vicéns Vives como sus ilustres colaboradores.

José Ma. OTS CAPDEQUI

Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, España.

WILLIAM L. SCHURTZ. American Foreign Affairs; A Guide to International Affairs. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1959. 265 p.

This little volume of observations might be described as a delightful guidebook for those of us who can not travel abroad but who, one and all of us, must take part in formulating the foreign policy of our country toward those about whom we know all too little. The truth is that we do not know one another well enough to guide wisely the foreign policy of our country, and yet our international relations have developed to the degree where we simply must know one another better if we are to assist in directing the decisions of our government.

So the author cites a thousand illustrations of what people think of one another, sometimes with understanding of their habits and ways of thought, sometimes with misunderstanding and unjust criticism. Chapter II, "How Nations are Born," touches the high spots of how our present countries came into being and what traditions work for and against our ability to cooperate with them. Chapter III, "All Those Other People," is an equally provocative series of

BOOK REVIEWS Law 171

generalizations which help to clarify the differences between us and, by contrast, the things that we have in common. Lastly, in chapter IV, the author helps us to see how foreign policy is made, and how a better understanding of other countries would make our foreign policy more effective.

A long list of appendices tells us what to read for this or that particular phase of our foreign relations—a most useful bibliography, distributed by appropriate titles for special interests, forming almost a third of the volume.

The author is a good storyteller, to which one who has read his earlier volumes will readily testify. He is also that all too rare scholar who not only knows the background of his subject but whose comments are at all times friendly and sympathetic.

C. G. FENWICK

Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARECHAGA. Derecho Constitucional de las Naciones Unidas. Madrid, Escuela de Funcionarios Internacionales, 1959. 653 p.

We have had a number of useful commentaries by North American students on the Charter of the United Nations, the latest, that by Clark and Sohn, World Peace through World Law, giving us critical and constructive studies of the development of the Charter and of the need of amendments to make it more effective. But here is the first comprehensive study by a Latin American jurist, who writes with equal authority and whose critical comments are doubly welcome as the expression of the point of view of one who is not influenced by the imperatives of

power politics.

The author describes his study as the Constitutional Law of the United Nations—a bold title considering the resistance of a number of Latin American states to anything suggesting a super-state or super-sovereignty. But the title is fully justified by the substantive obligations created by the Charter, even if the sanctions attached to the obligations are not as effective as those of national constitutional law. Step by step, the author takes us from the Preamble and the Purposes and Principles of the Charter through the organization and functions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the procedures for the settlement of disputes, the measures for meeting threats to the peace, then on to regional arrangements, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, and lesser items of the Charter. It is a veritable tour de force which includes such delicate issues as the reservation of "domestic jurisdiction" under Article 2, 7) of the Charter, the delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the competence of the General Assembly in the absence of action by the Security Council.

Doubtless, the most valuable chapter of the volume is the discussion of regional security agreements in the light of Articles 51-54 of the Charter. For ten years or more, the American states have been applying the provisions of the Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and have succeeded in one case after another in preventing controversies from reaching the stage of open conflict. In the one case, however, in which an appeal was made by an American state, Guatemala, to the Security Council of the United Nations, in 1954, the author finds that an unfortunate precedent was set by this Security Council in denying a hearing

to the Guatemalan government—a frank criticism showing the impartiality of the author in passing upon the conflicting jurisdictions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Professor Aréchaga's contributions to international law have enriched the field of Latin American jurisprudence, and we can now be doubly grateful to him for a work which will prove of great value to foreign offices and university circles alike. It is to be hoped that a volunteer translator will be found to make the volume available to students who are not familiar with Spanish.

C. G. FENWICK

Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

T. R. SCHELLENBERG. Archivos Modernos; Principios y Técnicas. Traducción y adiciones por Manuel Carrera Stampa. La Habana, Comité de Archivos, Comisión de Historia del IPGH, 1958. 358 p.

This is an effective translation, with important additions, by a Mexican archivist of a well-known volume of lectures given in Australia on a Fulbright grant by the Assistant Archivist of the United States in charge of the National Archives. The translation has been awarded the Waldo Gifford Leland Prize for "an outstanding published contribution in the field of archival history, theory, or practice" for 1958 by the Society of American Archivists. It presents to Spanish-speaking readers explanations of the nature and problems of archives, with additional chapters on private manuscripts, and of the accepted practices in dealing with them. While emphasis is naturally on the National Archives at Washington, there is comparative discussion of historical developments and foreign practices. This phase of the work has been materially enhanced by the additions of the translator.

The field of the original work is broad, including the importance and nature of archives; records management, dealing with the creation and current control of records; and archival management, covering the selection, preservation, arrangement and use of those records that have permanent value as archives. To this material three chapters have been added. Chapter 12, on the appraisal of modern records, is a translation of Bulletin No. 8 of the National Archives, written by Dr. Schellenberg in 1956. The original author has also added chapters 16 and 17, on the arrangement and description of private papers. The highly important portion on appraisal reflects, as Dr. Carrera Stampa points out, 22 years of experience of the National Archives staff. As he further emphasizes, it treats one of the most complicated and difficult problems of modern archives.

Dr. Carrera Stampa, a member of the Mexican Academy of History, has long been acquainted with the National Archives of the United States. He visited it in 1945-46 under the auspices of the Department of State. He returned in 1957 for this task, the work being financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The translator has added supplements to various chapters for Spanish-speaking readers. For example, he has written passages on archival history in Spain, Portugal and Latin America, and a quite essential section on definitions of terms,

including some of the variations within Latin America (which this reviewer had to learn painfully as a Point IV technician in Panama in 1954). He has added discussions of arrangement and description in Spain and Portugal, and many important bibliographical annotations.

The work is creditably printed by the Cuban National Archives. It may well be recommended to historians and other users of archives as well as to archivists themselves.

Philip C. BROOKS

The Harry S. Truman Library Independence, Missouri, U. S. A.

BALDOMERO LILLO. The Devil's Pit and Other Stories. Translated by Esther S. Dillon and Angel Flores. Washington, D. C., Pan American Union, 1959. xxxi-152 p. US\$1.00 paperback, US\$2.00 cloth-bound.

The fourth English translation in the Latin American Classics Series, sponsored jointly by UNESCO and the Organization of American States, *The Devil's Pit and Other Stories* fits appropriately into the program to introduce and spread knowledge of representative works of Latin American literature among English-speaking peoples.

Baldomero Lillo, outstanding writer of short stories and father of social realism in Chilean literature, published during his lifetime two books: Sub Terra and Sub Sole. From these and the posthumous collection Relatos Populares come the fourteen stories translated by Esther S. Dillon and Angel Flores. The stories of social protest of the first part denounce the squalor, poverty, corruption and abuses to which the coal miners were subjected. These tales, examples of the naturalistic tradition which came to Chile from France and Spain, make a passionate plea for social justice. Their accurate technical details result from first-hand observation of the sordid drama which engulfed the wretched miner from the day he began working in the unhealthy catacombs. Fernando Alegría is quite right in affirming: "What is admirable in Sub Terra is the fact that the pathos, sometimes bordering on sentimentalism, never takes away from the reality of the story, nor does it lessen the human warmth of the characters."

The stories from Sub Sole, of a finer literary quality, are more concerned with contemporary customs. Surprise, tenderness, horror and humor are descriptive terms which can well be applied to the tales of the second section. A diversity of settings characterizes those of the third part: a mine, a tenement house and the sea—these three selections being taken from Relatos Populares. They rank high as psychological studies and present unforgettable scenes in a few well-written pages.

The translations of *The Devil's Pit and Other Stories* are of a high degree of excellence and read with all the charm of original compositions. Yet the translations are faithful, preserving accurately the meaning and atmosphere of the original. It is quite evident that the translators brought to their task linguistic competence and literary capacity. In fact, they have been so successful in retaining the original flavor that one senses a literary affinity between them and

Lillo. The introduction by Fernando Alegría gives an adequate appraisal of Lillo's contribution to, and influence on, Chilean letters.

Harvey L. JOHNSON

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U. S. A.

LEO WEINSTEIN. The Metamorphoses of Don Juan. Stanford, Cal., Stanford University Press, 1959. vii-223 p. US\$5.00.

For more than three hundred years, the type of male concupiscence has had one name. He is Don Juan, whose life consists in deceiving women, zestfully, promiscuously, and in heroic despite of a disapproving society. Yet this description of the type one is made to see by Professor Weinstein's study is a maze of cultural variables. The meaning of Don Juan's career changes with each version of his story that has been written, with each language or age in which he has reappeared. And he has been re-incarnated more often, in the major literatures of Europe, than either of his equally timeless contemporaries, Don Quixote and Hamlet.

This study is a critical history of the successive re-incarnations of Don Juan. Fifteen short chapters survey some hundreds of works through which the hero has made his deceiving way, since Tirso de Molina wrote El Burlador de Sevilla. Professor Weinstein places special emphasis on five productions, the "five giants" in the history of the legend: Tirso's original drama, the versions of Molière and of Mozart, the interpretation of Mozart's opera by E. T. A. Hoffmann, and the nineteenth-century play by Zorrilla, Don Juan Tenorio, which still commands audiences in Spain and in Latin America. Less attention than might be expected is paid to Mozart's Don Giovanni itself; it is viewed primarily through the criticisms of Kierkegaard and of Hoffmann, so that it comes to be treated less on its own merits than as a doorway to Romantic re-interpretation of the Don Juan theme.

Professor Weinstein has, fortunately, done less than to write a critical expansion of Armand E. Singer's bibliography of the Don Juan legend. Much peripheral material is ignored or relegated to footnotes (which are frequent and full). Some versions which hold a major place in literature are given short shrift, on the ground that they merely utilize the name and reputation of Don Juan for purposes of social satire or broad philosophical speculation. Byron and Shaw, thus, are briefly treated. An appended "Catalogue of Don Juan Versions" (basically an abridgement of Singer) will be useful as an alternative to Singer's exhaustive list.

The Metamorphoses of Don Juan cannot be called an influence study. The author does not consistently marshal evidence as to how one version influenced succeding ones. The metamorphoses of the title are not analagous to those processes of biology in which one form is an evolutionary continuation of another; the term here means little more than that new versions of Don Juan's life and nature have appeared under the name and in place of the old. Most of the versions are criticized on their own terms. The author often appeals to the standards of "good theatre." A version admittedly weak in philosophy (Zorilla's, for instance may nonetheless be an excellent play, packed with action and suspense and

featuring a modern hero." The implied perspective is no doubt fully justifiable, but it suggests that the New Criticism predominates in the study, while historical

and philosophical criticism take second place.

Yet there is some attempt to find a rationale of change, which might bring order to the chaotic variety of the subject. Each age, apparently, should interpret and has interpreted the figure of Don Juan in light of its own interests. A sentimental Don Juan, exalting the *feeling* of love or of sexual conquest, characterizes the Romantic Period, while an existentialist Don Juan emerges in our own day. This approach is dangerous, of course. At its worst, it can lead to proof of the obvious: that men's interests shift from age to age. But when qualified by full deference to the intrinsic merits of individual versions of an established story, this approach can throw light on the dilemma of unchanging humanity in contexts of changing culture.

Each of Professor Weinstein's chapters is distinguished by perceptiveness and clarity. If in the end we feel that his book is better as a series of individual studies than it is as a unified view of the evolution of a theme, perhaps this is due to the extreme difficulty of discovering pattern in a fertile, accelerating evolution. Certainly we must be appreciative when we realize that unity of view has given place only to the real complexity of individual variation. If this is failure, it

is failure with integrity.

G. S. SMITH

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, U. S. A.

RICAURTE SOLER. El Positivismo Argentino. Pensamiento Filosófico y Sociológico. Panamá, Imprenta Nacional, 1959. 305 p.

La etapa del pensamiento filosófico argentino denominada en general "positivista" carecía hasta ahora de un trabajo que la abrazara en su conjunto. Este libro de Ricaurte Soler es, por ello, el primer intento de un estudio global del positivismo argentino. (No tomamos en cuenta el libro de Berta Perelstein, Positivismo y Antipositivismo en la Argentina, por tratarse de una obra en la cual el sectarismo político excede largamente al valor historiográfico). El autor ha elegido bien el campo y el resultado de su esfuerzo ha sido sin duda de utilidad para el tema. Dato curioso: el libro fue escrito en París, razón por la cual el autor ha debido valerse en varias oportunidades de traducciones al francés de libros originalmente escritos en castellano.

El propósito del libro es la reconstrucción histórica de las doctrinas positivistas del pensamiento argentino, en su aspecto estrictamente filosófico y en el aspecto que el autor denomina "sociológico", que abarca no sólo ideas sobre la

sociedad, sino también sobre la moral, el derecho y la historia.

En la introducción encontramos dos grandes temas. El primero es la distinción entre "pensamiento" y filosofía. Esta distinción entre "pensamiento" y filosofía (en rigor, entre "pensamiento", filosofía, ciencia y pensamiento sin comillas), que el autor toma de José Gaos, corresponde a lo que, aplicado al campo histórico, habitualmente se establece entre historia de la filosofía e historia de las ideas. En el primer caso se trata de expresiones filosóficas en sentido estricto, que caen plenamente dentro de cualquiera de las disciplinas filosóficas tradi-

cionales. En el segundo caso se trata de algo más amplio y menos definido, a saber: la vida de las ideas (filosóficas o teñidas de filosofía), su recepción en ciertos ambientes, su influencia en los movimientos políticos y sociales, la adaptación que de ellas se hace a las necesidades y problemas de un determinado medio o de una determinada época, etc. Es éste el caso de ideas filosóficas muy generales que informan los principios de una constitución, que proporcionan los fundamentos ideológicos de una doctrina o un cambio político, que alientan en la base de una reforma educacional, etc. Influencias de esta naturaleza son muy frecuentes en la historia de los países latinoamericanos, aunque, por supuesto, no son privativas de ellos. Este es, según interpretamos, el sentido de la distinción aludida, distinción real, pero terminológicamente poco feliz. Pero la distinción sirve al autor para establecer que el "pensamiento" es una forma particular de conocimiento que participa de la filosofía y la ciencia, pero no se confunde con ellas; y para hablar de una transición (en la historia ideológica argentina) del "pensamiento" a la filosofía y la ciencia, y de un "pensamiento" que se va transformando (al llegar la época positivista) en filosofía y ciencia. La distinción se convierte así en una especie de hipóstasis del "pensamiento", al cual, a nuestro juicio, no hay ninguna razón para dar una consistencia de tal naturaleza. Lo que hay, humildemente y en concreto, es la existencia de algunos políticos, escritores, ideólogos, pensadores o como se les quiera llamar, que poseen ideas filosóficas, que las asimilan más o menos personalmente, y que luego las aplican a los problemas que enfrentan (problemas prácticos más que teóricos) y a la interpretación de la propia historia. Esto es lo que hacen un Sarmiento o un Echeverría, por ejemplo, y con ello no ejercitan ninguna forma especial de conocimiento que luego se transforme en ciencia, en filosofía o en cualquier otra cosa. Lo que viene después es una mayor especialización: aparecen los hombres dedicados a la filosofía o a la ciencia con relativa o absoluta exclusividad. La filosofía está presente en los primeros en forma que a la historia de las ideas corresponde desentrañar. Esta recepción y aplicación de ideas filosóficas (por lo demás mezcladas con ideas políticas, sociales, económicas, etc.) es un fenómeno histórico que debe ser estudiado como tal, pero que no da lugar a la formación de una nueva entidad abstracta que obre luego en la reconstrucción histórica como una categoría especial de la interpretación.

El segundo tema de la introducción a que nos referíamos es una discusión sobre las interpretaciones del pensamiento hispanoamericano a partir de categorías político-sociales (a las que el autor denomina interpretaciones "sociológicas" y, en algunos casos, "imputaciones" sociológicas). Estima Ricaurte Soler que los estudios sociológicos sobre la época no autorizan todavía a esa clase de interpretaciones y, en razón de ello, opone reparos a varios autores; pero mientras incluye entre éstos a Leopoldo Zea, por ejemplo, por afirmar que las burguesías hispanoamericanas encontraron en Darwin y Spencer la justificación teórica de sus intereses en otra parte el propio autor afirma que "el positivismo argentino tiene, pues, una significación social y política en la medida en que puede ser considerado como la culminación teórica de las fuerzas sociales que determinaron la formación del Estado liberal burgués y democrático" (p. 58). Afirmaciones de este tipo se repiten, por lo demás, a lo largo del libro; y no las mencionamos por su contenido en sí, sino porque, en nuestra opinión, guardan una relación contradictoria con las afirmaciones anteriores del autor.

La primera parte del libro se ocupa de las expresiones filosóficas del positi-

BOOK REVIEWS

Philosophy 177

vismo argentino. En el capítulo I se exponen los antecedentes del movimiento positivista. Soler se ocupa en primer lugar de la ideología, apoyándose en la bibliografía corriente sobre el tema. Más adelante encontramos la acertada inclusión de referencias sobre Amadeo Jacques y su actuación anterior a su enseñanza en el Río de la Plata. Luego se ocupa de la influencia del eclecticismo, pero solamente hace mención de Adolfo Alsina, sin aludir a la influencia del eclecticismo sobre Alberdi, por ejemplo. El influjo del eclecticismo francés estaría vinculado, según Soler, con "el impulso adquirido por el catolicismo durante las décadas de 1860 y 1870" (p. 51). En cambio, el positivismo continuaría la línea "progresista" de la ideología y de la Revolución de Mayo. Habría que aclarar, sin embargo, que también fueron "progresistas" algunos que fueron influidos por el eclecticismo, como por ejemplo Alberdi.

El positivismo es relacionado luego con el desarrollo de la ciencia en la Argentina, especialmente de la biología, y se hace especial referencia a las relaciones entre la labor científica y las ideas filosóficas de Ameghino. También toma en cuenta el autor el desarrollo de las ciencias naturales para explicar el "asincronis-

mo" de positivismo argentino con respecto al europeo.

Los capítulos segundo y tercero son los principales de la primera parte. En el segundo estudia Soler las ideas filosóficas o cosmológicas que Ameghino expuso en Mi Credo; los escritos filosóficos y psicológicos de Carlos Octavio Bunge; algunos trabajos de Mouchet y Christofredo Jakob; y los estudios psicológicos de Rodolfo Senet. También es atinada la preocupación del autor por señalar las relaciones de influencia entre estos autores. Sin embargo, a nuestro juicio las magnifica en algunos casos. Estimamos que la principal influencia es, en cada caso, la europea, y que generalmente es secundaria la influencia del antecedente vernáculo. Lo mismo creemos que es aplicable a Ingenieros, objeto de extensa exposición en el tercer capítulo. El autor expone largamente el contenido de Principios de Psicología, de Proposiciones relativas al Porvenir de la Filosofía y de Emilio Boutroux y la Filosofía Universitaria en Francia, entre otras obras.

La segunda parte estudia lo que el autor denomina el "pensamiento sociológico". Como la primera, esta parte comienza con una exposición de los orígenes de las doctrinas "sociológicas" del positivismo argentino. Se remonta, en consecuencia, al siglo XIX, especialmente a la generación "romántica". Se refiere luego a la generación de 1880 y a la influencia del positivismo penal italiano. Se ocupa también de un aspecto actualmente un tanto descuidado de la producción intelectual del período: la influencia del positivismo y el naturalismo en la historiografía. A este respecto, examina las interpretaciones de Francisco Ramos Mejía en El Federalismo Argentino y la obra de José María Ramos Mejía, refiriéndose especialmente a Rosas y su Tiempo y Las Multitudes Argentinas, señalando la influencia de Lombroso sobre este último autor. Se refiere también a José Nicolás Matienzo y sus relaciones con las doctrinas de Spencer.

Mayor extensión dedica el autor a Carlos Octavio Bunge, a quien considera "uno de los teóricos más importantes del biologismo sociológico" (p. 186). La exposición de Bunge se basa principalmente en Nuestra América y El Derecho. Analiza luego los escritos sociológicos de Ingenieros, cuyos fundamentos encuentra en el "biologismo" y la "interpretación materialista de la historia". Finalmente, hace una breve referencia a la sociología enseñada posteriormente en la universidad, que marca ya el descenso de la influencia positivista.

El último capítulo se dedica a las doctrinas éticas del positivismo argentino.

Soler se ocupa aquí, en primer lugar, de algunos escritos de Agustín Álvarez. Analiza también las ideas éticas de Alfredo Ferreira, la figura más saliente de la "escuela de Paraná". Como en capítulos anteriores, Bunge e Ingenieros vuelven a tener en éste papel protagónico. Finalmente, alude el autor a la obra historiográfica de Ingenieros (La Evolución de las Ideas Argentinas) y a las relaciones entre el positivismo y el socialismo argentinos. En este sentido, destaca acertadamente los nexos que unieron (en los autores mencionados y en otros, como Juan B. Justo) al liberalismo democrático con el marxismo y el cientificismo.

El texto se complementa con una extensa y útil bibliografía y un índice de nombres.

Este libro es, ante todo, oportuno. Como adelantamos, es el primero que abarca el tema en su conjunto. Es, además, de evidente utilidad: contiene numerosos datos, abraza una amplia perspectiva, utiliza una extensa bibliografía, examina asuntos anteriormente descuidados y abunda en conclusiones. No puede considerarse, sin embargo, un libro claro: no lo es ni en la exposición de ciertas tesis, ni en la redacción de numerosas conclusiones, ni en el estilo en general. Esta es una de las principales razones por las cuales esta obra, a pesar de su innegable utilidad, deja lugar para nuevos intentos, monográficos o de conjunto.

Finalmente, conviene destacar un hecho que, aunque no único, se suma a los méritos del autor, y tiene un significado más general. Es interesante ver generalizarse la tendencia a considerar, en cada rama de la investigación, los problemas americanos como un todo, abandonando las visiones estrechas, cuando no provincianas. Tal es la significación que tiene la circunstancia concreta de que un investigador panameño atienda una laguna bibliográfica del pensamiento argentino (y no ya de un autor, sino de toda una época), significación que, va de suyo, no reside en la vinculación que tiene con los dos países del caso, sino en lo que supone como actitud.

Juan Carlos TORCHIA-ESTRADA

Unión Panamericana, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

JOHN T. ZADROSNY. Dictionary of Social Science. Introduction by William F. Ogburn. Washington, D. C., Public Affairs Press, 1959. 367 p.

En la introducción, se llama la atención del lector acerca del hecho de que cada ocupación desarrolla un lenguaje propio, y que se ha llegado a exagerar en tal forma que dos personas hablando un mismo idioma, pero teniendo ocupaciones distintas, pueden no llegar a entenderse. Aun dentro de un campo determinado, como es el de las ciencias sociales, dos especialistas —economistas, antropólogos, sociólogos, psicólogos sociales, etc.— pueden tener dificultades en comprenderse. Lógicamente, estas diferentes terminologías son obstáculo para la comunicación natural y van en desmedro del desarrollo general de las ciencias. El problema se hace general cuando términos determinados pasan a formar parte del lenguaje de todos los días y se los oye y usa comúnmente sin conocer su significado.

Las definiciones, que llegan a alrededor de 4,000, son claras y precisas; quizás, a veces, demasiado cortas, y uno quisiera que el autor se hubiera extendido un poco más en sus diferencias entre los vocabularios ocupacionales de las ciencias

sociales. Es fácil comprender que no haya querido extenderse, en beneficio general de la obra, que resulta de interés tanto para el científico como para el lego.

Luis OLIVOS

Unión Panamericana, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

HANNO BECK. Alexander von Humboldt. Vol. I: Von der Bildungsreise zur Forschungsreise, 1769-1804. Weisbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag, 1959. xi-303 p.

Up to the present time, there has been no satisfactory biography of Alexander von Humboldt, although he was by all odds the most famous German scientist of the first half of the nineteenth century. The three-volume Alexander von Humboldt; eine wissenschaftliche Biographie (1872), by Karl Bruhns and others, is primarily an uncritical collection of source materials. Other biographical and critical works have provided only partial pictures of the whole man and many are

afflicted with hoary inaccuracies.

Beck's work is based on an exhaustive analysis of existing material and will be complete in two volumes. The second volume will deal with Humboldt's life from 1804 to 1859 and will be entitled *Vom Reisewerk zum, Kosmos*. For us, however, the present volume, with the meticulous reconstruction of Humboldt's American trip from 1799 to 1804, is the more important one. The thirty volumes of the *Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du Nouveau Continent, fait en 1799-1804* (1811-26) is at once a classic of scientific geography and of American studies. Beck traces every essential stage of Humboldt's journey from La Coruña to the Pacific and back. The story is fully documented from Humboldt's own publications and letters as well as from collateral sources.

Beck has used a fourth of his space for documentation, but his text is, none the less, readable. There are numerous illustrations, including portraits of Humboldt, maps and sketches. Here is an exemplary biography of a great Americanist, the finest tribute that could have been rendered to him on the centennial of his

death.

Lawrence S. THOMPSON

University of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Amos G. AVERY, et al. Blakeslee: The Genus Datura. New York, Ronald Press, 1959.

Es un resumen de las investigaciones sobre genética, que Blakeslee y sus ayudantes llevaron a cabo durante un período de más de 40 años, con especies de género datura; es una recopilación en homenaje a Blakeslee, quien produjo su obra más extensa durante los muchos años que estuvo en la Institución Carnegie; más tarde, en sus últimos tiempos, organizó y dirigió la Estación Experimental de Genética del Smith College, muriendo en 1954.

En este libro se resumen estos 40 años de investigaciones, evitando la búsqueda de las innumerables publicaciones en que fueron apareciendo los originales. Además, se presenta el estudio de la datura de una manera lógica, precediendo unos datos a otros, según es necesario para su comprensión. Al mismo tiempo,

constituye el estudio más completo que se ha hecho sobre un determinado grupo de plantas. Se justifica la elección del género datura para tales estudios porque son plantas de ciclo de vida corto, de pocas exigencias nutritivas, tamaño reducido, resistentes a las infecciones y que producen muchas semillas y flores grandes. Ampliamente repartidas por regiones templadas, se han desarrollado razas locales que se pueden usar para explorar los procesos de evolución; ciertas especies sirven para estudiar problemas de hibridación. El estudio se ha dirigido principalmente a la genética de cromosomas enteros o de grandes partes de ellos más que a los

simples genes, como es el caso de los estudios sobre Drosophila.

Comienza con una revisión histórica de su taxonomía y un sumario de su nomenclatura desde 1753; siguen investigaciones sobre el desarrollo y crecimiento de esporofitas y gametofitas y especialmente del embrión y semilla del datura stramonium, explicando el resultado obtenido muchos aspectos fundamentales de las variaciones genéticas. Lo importante en esta recopilación no reside sólo en los conocimientos nuevos sobre la herencia, sino en los resultados extraordinarios que pueden obtenerse estudiando la genética de un organismo desde diferentes puntos de vista, cada uno complementando el resto; además, no solamente estudia su genética en el sentido estricto, sino su citología, morfología, anatomía fisiológica, embriología, distribución geográfica e historia de su evolución para complementar su constitución y comportamiento genético. Se explica la formación de ciertas plantas aberrantes por ser trisómicas, teniendo un cromosoma extra en cada uno de sus doce pares, creando doce distintos tipos trisómicos, pero aparecen otros doce en los que el cromosoma extra es un doble medio-cromosoma de cromosomas no homólogos, y además tipos compensados en los que si bien faltan un par de cromosomas normales, esta deficiencia está substituida por tener las dos mitades del cromosoma que faltan unidas a otros cromosomas.

Con el estudio de las datura iban apareciendo problemas que, si bien ligados con la genética, concernían a crecimiento, fisiología, anatomía. Uno de éstos se refería al crecimiento de los tubos polínicos: en numerosos cruzamientos no había fertilización porque los tubos polínicos crecían tan lentamente que no llegaban al ovario a tiempo de efectuar la fertilización; otras veces se abrían en el estilo. Cortando la parte superior del estilo y empalmándolo al extremo del ovario, se lograba la fertilización. Las barreras que no permiten el cruce entre razas y entre especies también se deben a factores genéticos y biológicos; unos evitan la fertilización, otros, cuando está efectuada, producen el aborto del embrión. El uso de la colchicina no solamente sirve para producir poliploides, sino también quimeras; el crecimiento de estas mezclas de tejidos tiene no solamente importancia genética, sino que aclara también problemas de morfología, y permitió estudiar

cuáles capas de mesistemo producen diferentes partes de la flor.

También se estudia el crecimiento de embriones en medios de cultivo, separándolos de la planta en sus primeros momentos y haciéndolos crecer hasta obtener una planta adulta; esto permite estudiar la fisiología del embrión, sus

requerimientos nutritivos y su metabolismo.

Pocas plantas han dado una cosecha de datos científicos tan importante como las datura. El libro es un digno monumento a un gran geneticista, y su lectura no solamente hace comprender la genética de la datura, sino que también enseña cómo Blakeslee resolvía con persistencia y juicio crítico los problemas que iban surgiendo, hasta llevarlos a la solución final.

Ricardo MARTIN

RECENT BOOKS*

1. General and Miscellaneous

II. Agriculture

III. Anthropology

IV. Art

V. Bibliography

VI. Economics

VII. Education

VIII. Geography

IX. History

X. International Relations

XI. Labor and Social Affairs

XII. Law

XIII. Library Science and Archival

Science

XIV. Literature

XV. Medicine and Public Health

XVI. Music and Dance

XVII. Philology and Linguistics

XVIII. Philosophy and Psychology

XIX. Political Science

XX. Reference Works

XXI. Religion

XXII. Science and Technology

XXIII. Sociology

I. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

(Marietta Daniels)

2798. Alvaren H., A. — Una chilena en U. S. A., en 17,936 millas de recorrido a través del territorio. [Santiago de Chile, 1959]. 436 p.

2799. Kehoe, V. J. R. — Aficionado; the pictorial encyclopedia of the fiesta de toros of Spain. New York, Hastings House, 1959. 256 p.

2800. Macdonald, N. P.—The land and people of Brazil. New York, Macmillan, 1959. 96 p.

2801. Pendle, G.—The lands and peoples of Paraguay & Uruguay. New York, Macmillan, 1959, 95 p.

2802. Schmidt, J. N. (James Norman, pseud.)—In Mexico; where to look, how to buy Mexican popular arts and crafts. Illus. by R. Baldwin. New York, Morrow, 1959. 316 p., illus.

II. AGRICULTURE

(Alfonso Varela)

2803. ARGENTINA. Ministerio de Hacienda y Economía.—Cultivo de la remolacha azucarera en la Provincia de Entre Ríos; recomendaciones que el agricultor debe tener en

The persons in charge of this section are specialists of the Pan American Union, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Smithsonian Institution.

^{*} The items listed here are mainly selected from the acquisition relating to Latin America of the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union, the Library of Congress, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, the libraries of Harvard and Columbia universities and the National Library of Venezuela. To obtain a complete information on the bibliographic production of the United States, consult the indexes and bibliographical guides of H. W. Wilson Co., of New York, and The Publisher's Trade List Annual and Books in Print of R. R. Bowker Co., of New York. Consult also Publishers' Weekly and Library Journal.

cuenta. n. p., Dirección de Prensa, Cultura y Turismo, 1959. 10 p. (Its Pub. 1).

2804. Gschwind, F. J.—La fundación de la Colonia San Carlos y su influencia en el progreso agrícola argentino. Santa Fe, Argentina, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, 1959. 44 p. (Its. Pub. de "Extensión Universitaria" no. 95).

2805. Hinds, R. H., and R. F. Guilfoy.— Sprinkling bogs in trucks to reduce losses from heat. Washington, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Research Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1959. 44 p. (Its Marketing research report no. 374).

2806. Ignatieff V., and H. J. Page.—El uso eficaz de los fertilizantes. Ed. corr. y aumentada. Roma, FAO, 1959. 379 p. (Its. Estudios agropecuarios, no. 43).

2807. Jamison, V. C., and O. W. Beale.— Irrigating corn in bumid regions. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1959. 16 p. (Farmers' bull. no. 2143).

III. ANTHROPOLOGY

(Angel Palerm)

2808. Barnett, H. G.—Being a Palauan. New York, Holt, 1960. 87 p. (Case studies in cultural anthropology).

2809. Bleeker, S.—The Inca; Indians of the Andes. Illus. by P. Boodell. New York, W. Morrow, 1960. 157 p.

2810. Borrie, W. D.—The cultural integration of immigrants; a survey based upon the papers and proceedings of the Unesco Conference held in Havana, April 1956. With case studies by M. Diégues Jr. et al. Paris, Unesco, 1959. 297 p. (Population and culture).

2811. Comas, J., and S. Genovés T. — Paleoantropología y evolución. Vol. 1. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959.

(11s. Pubs. del Inst. de Historia, 1. ser., no. 56. Cuadernos: serie antropológica no. 6).

2812. Espejo Núñez, J.—Monumentos arqueológicos en el "piso" superior del Valle de Chavín. Lima, 1959. 123-136 p.

2813. Landy, D.—Tropical childhood: cultural transmission and learning in a rural Puerto Rican village. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 291 p.

2814. Lewis, O. — Tepoztlán; village in Mexico. New York, Holt, 1960. 104 p. (Case studies in cultural anthropology).

2815. Paterson, F. A.—Ancient Mexico; an introduction to the pre-historic cultures. Maps and drawings by J. L. Franco. New York, Putnam, 1959. 313 p.

2816. Thompson, J. E.—Maya hieroglyphic writing; an introduction. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1960. 347 p. (Civilization of the American Indian series 56).

IV. ART

(José Gómez Sicre)

2817. Cardoza Aragón, L.—Orozco. México, Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas. Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 315 p., plates, illus.

2818. Gómez Robledo, X.—Gonzalo Carrasco, el pintor apóstol. México, Buena Prensa, 1959. 335 p.

2819. Matienzo, A.—Carlos Morel, precursor del arte argentino. Buenos Aires, Emecé Editores, 1959. 97 p.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Jorge Grossmann)

2820. Bullejos, J.—Bibliografia monetaria y bancaria de los países subdesarrollados, Amé-

rica Latina y México, 1943-1958. México, Depto. de Estudios Económicos, Banco de México, 1599. 62 p. (Serie de bibliografías especiales, 3).

2821. Carvalho, O. de.—Bibliografia brasileira de biblioteconomia. Ed. prel. São Paulo, 1959. 97 p.

2822. Charvat, W.—Literary publishing in America, 1790-1850. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1959. 94 p. (Pubs. of the A. S. W. Rosenbach Fellowship in bibliography).

2823. HAMBURG. Welt-Wirtschafts - Archiv. Bibliothek.—Chile. Stand: April 1959. Hamburg, 1959. iii, 99 p. (Its Auslandskunde. Literaturnachweis über die Gebiete Wirtschaft und Politik, Recht und Technik. Länder-Abteilung, no. 17).

2824. INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO de Bibliografia e Documentação. Rio de Janeiro.—Doenças de Chagas. Bibliografia (Complemento). Rio de Janeiro, 1959. 184 p.

2825. INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF Philosophy, VI. Buenos Aires, 1959.—Exposición del libro americano de filosofía, 31 de agosto/5 de septiembre/1959. Catálogo. Buenos Aires, 1959. 131 p.

2826. Linder, L. H.—The rise of current complete national bibliography. New York, Scarecrow, 1959. 290 p.

2827. Massa Gil, B.—Bibliografia sobre migración de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos. México, Depto. de Estudios Económicos, Banco de México, 1959. 122 p.

"Una tentativa para compilar lo publicado en Estados Unidos acerca de este problema durante los años de 1950-1958".

2828. Okinshevich, L. A., and C. J. Gorokhoff, comps.—Latin America in Soviet writings, 1945-1958; a bibliography. Ed. by Nathan A. Haverstock. Washington, Slavic and Central European Division and the Hispanic

Foundation, Library of Congress, 1959. 257 p. (Hispanic Foundation bibliographical series, no. 5).

2829. Pulliam, M. B.—A checklist of California imprints for the years 1861 and 1862, with a historical introduction. Washington, 1959. 126 leaves.

2830. UNESCO. — An international bibliography of technical and vocational education. Paris, 1959. 72 p. (Its Educational studies and documents, no. 31).

VI. ECONOMICS

(Division of Economic Research, Pan American Union)

2831. Blair, C. P.—Fluctuations in United States imports from Brazil, Colombia, Chile, and México, 1919-1954. Austin, Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, 1959. 225 p. (Studies in Latin-American business, no. 1).

2832. Boskey, S.—Problems and practices of development banks. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1959. 201 p.

Published for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

2833. Caves, R. E.—*Trade and economic structure*; models and methods. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1960. (Harvard economic studies, 115).

2834. Caves, R. E., and R. H. Holton.— The Canadian economy; prospect and retrospect. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1959, 676 p. (Harvard economic studies, 112).

2835. CHILE. Instituto de Economía, Universidad, Santiago.—Outlook for Chile's foreign trade and economic growth, 1959-1965. Santiago, 1959. xiii, 89 p., tables.

2836. COMMISSION TO STUDY the Fiscal System of Venezuela.—The fiscal system of

Venezuela; a report. Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1959. 491 p.

Prepared by C. S. Shoup, Director of the Commission and others,

- 2837. Debreu, G.—Theory of value; an axiomatic analysis of economic equilibrium. New York, Wiley, 1959. 114 p. (Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics at Yale University. Monograph 17).
- 2838. Defelippe, B. A.—Geografia econômica argentina. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Losange, 1959. 297 p.
- 2839. Fousek, P. G.—Los instrumentos de la política monetaria. México, Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 1959. 189 p., graphs. (Its Estudios).

Translation of Foreign central banking: The instruments of monetary policy.

- 2840. Friedman, I. S.—El control de cambios; aspectos técnicos y económicos. México, Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 1959. 194 p. (Its Conferencias).
- 2841. Grove, D. L.—Las fluctuaciones económicas en Estados Unidos y América Latina. México, Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 1959. 158 p., graphs. (Its Conferencias).
- 2842. HONDURAS. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.—Información agropecuaria; promedios de precios e índices de precios y producción, 1940-1958. Tegucigalpa, 1959. 75 p.
- 2843. Kalmanoff, G., and B. Retchkiman K.—Joint international business ventures in Mexico. New York, 1959. iv, 115 leaves, tables. (Columbia Univ. Joint International Business Ventures. Country studies no. 5).
- 2844. Kuzrets, S. S.—Aspectos cuantitativos del desarrollo económico. México, Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 1959. 137 p., charts. (Its Conferencias).
- 2845. Lucas, F.-Introdução ao estudo da

- repartição da renda. Belo Horizonte, Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas, Universidade de Minas Gerais, 1959. 102 p. (Estudos econômicos políticos e sociais, 12).
- 2846. Marcus, W.—U. S. private investment and economic aid in underdeveloped countries. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1959. 42 p.
- 2847. Marget, A. W., and R. Triffin.— Los pagos internacionales y la política monetaria. México, Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 1959. 175 p. (*lts* Conferencias).
- 2848. Murta, D. de Figueiredo.—Política de colonização e plano de colonização. Belo Horizonte, Faculdade de Ciencias Econômicas, Universidade de Minas Gerais, 1959. 99 p. (Estudos econômicos políticos e sociais, 19).
- 2849. Pedrão, F. C.—Breve curso de desenvolvimento económico. Salvador, Universidade da Bahia, 1959. 137 p. (Its Pubs. IX-1).
- 2850. Prochnow, H. V.—The Federal reserve system. New York, Harper, 1960. 393 p.
- 2851. Silva Herzog, J.—El agrarismo mexicano y la reforma agraria; exposición y crítica. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1959. 602 p. (Vida y pensamiento de México).
- 2852. Ventura, O. S.—Hacia la integración económica de Latinoamérica; una salida para los problemas de su desarrollo. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Sigla, 1959. 58 p. (Cuadernos argentinos).
- 2853. Villela, A. V.—Renda nacional e contabilidade social. Ed. conjunta com a Universidade da Bahia. Salvador, Livraria Progresso, 1959. 88 p. (Curso de desenvolvimento econômico, v. 3).
- 2854. Wanderley, A.—Transportes no Brasil. Belo Horizonte, Faculdade de Ciencias

Econômicas, Universidade de Minas Gerais, 1959. 132 p. (Estudos econômicos, políticos e sociais, 20).

2855. Wylie, K. (Hulen).—Central America as a market and competitor for U. S. agriculture. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1959. 35 p. (Foreign agriculture report 116).

VII. EDUCATION

(Carlos Cueto Fernandini, Francisco Céspedes)

2856. Atcon, R.—Estudio preliminar de un proyecto de reorganización en la enseñanza e investigación de las ciencias básicas en la Universidad de Concepción. París, UNESCO, 1959. 15 p. (Its Mission reports, 9).

2857. Caldwell, E.—Creating better social climate in the classroom through sociometric techniques. San Francisco, Fearon Publishers, 1959, 76 p.

2858. Chaparro, A.—Un estudio de la educación agricola universitaria en América Latina. En colaboración con el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. Roma, FAO, 1959. 208 p. (Its Estudios agropecuarios, no. 8).

2859. CONFERENCE ON APPRAISAL of Teaching in Large Universities. University of Michigan, 1958.—The appraisal of teaching in large universities; a report of a conference supported by the Lilly Endowment and held at the University of Michigan, October 13, 14, 1958. W. J. McKeachie, chairman; K. Koenig and R. Tharp, recorders. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, 1959. 65 p.

2860. CRITICA y reforma universitarias. La Habana, Universidad de La Habana, 1959, 382 p.

2861. Dale, G. A.—Education in the Republic of Haiti. Washington, Office of Education, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and

Welfare, 1959. 180 p. (Its Bull. 1959, no. 20).

2862. Dewey, J.—Dewey on education. Selections with an introd. and notes by M. S. Dworkin. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1959. 134 p. (Classics in education, no. 3).

2863. Gallo Martínez, V.—Estructura económica de la educación mexicana; problemas y proyecciones económico-demográficas. México, 1959. Vol. 1: 122 p., charts, maps; vol. 2: tables, unpaged.

2864. Hersey, J.—Intelligence, choice, and consent. New York, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 1959. 28 p. (Its Education in the nation's service, no. 7).

2865. Houssay, B. A.—La libertad académica y la investigación científica en América Latina; conferencia pronunciada por su autor en la Universidad de Columbia, Nueva York. San Salvador, El Salvador, Tip. Ungo, 1959. 29 p.

2866. Iguíniz, J. B.—La antigua Universidad de Guadalajara. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 162 p. (Ediciones filosofía y letras, 44).

2867. INTERNATIONAL BUREAU of Education. Geneva.—Training of technical and scientific staff; measures to increase facilities; a comparative study. Paris, UNESCO, 1959. 300 p. (Its Pub. no. 206).

2868. Larroyo, F.—Pedagogia de la enseñanza superior, naturaleza, métodos, organización. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 366 p.

2869. Lawler, J. G.—The Catholic dimension in higher education. With and introd. by L. R. Ward. Westminster, Md., Newman Press, 1959. 302 p.

2870. Logan, L. M.—Teaching the young child; methods of preschool and primary

education. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1960. 449 p.

2871. Newcomber, M.—A century of higher education for American women. New York, Harper, 1959, 266 p.

2872. ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS. Consejo Cultural Educativo. Primer Seminario Centroamericano de Educación Secundaria.—*Acta final*. San Salvador, Ministerio de Cultura, 1959. 204 p.

2873. Reyes Rosales, J. J.—Historia de la educación en Veracruz. Xalapa, Ver., 1959. 241 p. (Bibliot. del maestro veracruzano).

2874. Rodríguez Bou, I.—Recursos humanos con preparación universitaria. Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1959. 97 p. (Superior Educational Council. Pubs. pedagógicas, ser. 2, no. 23).

2875. Schmuller, A. M.—The mechanics of learning. Denton, Tex., Texas Woman's University Press, 1959. 115 p.

2876. Torre, S. de la.—La educación en los Estados Unidos. Santa Clara, Cuba, Depto. de Relaciones Culturales, Universidad Central de las Villas, 1959. 279 p.

2877. UNESCO. Technical Assistance Mission to Guatemala.—Informe de las actividades de la Misión de la UNESCO en Guatemala, desarrolladas durante el primer semestre del año 1959. Guatemala, 1959. 12 leaves. (Pubs. del Depto. de Producción de Material Didáctico de la Dirección de Educación Vocacional y Técnica, no. 87).

2878. Villalobos Iparraguirre, N.—La escuela que necesitamos. Lima, 1959. 116 p.

2879. UNA VISION sintética y objetiva de la Universidad Pedagógica de Colombia. Tunja, 1959. 22 leaves.

2880. Walton, J.—Administration and policy-making in education. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1959. 207 p.

2881. Wilson, L.—A time for decision and action in American education. New York, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 1959. 15 p. (Education in the nation's service, a series of articles on American education today, no. 4).

VIII. GEOGRAPHY

(Lizardo Becerra)

2882. Griffith, W. J.—Santo Tomás, anbelado emporio del comercio en el Atlántico; discurso de ingreso a la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia. Guatemala, 1959. 50 p.

2883. Hanke, L.—Mexico and the Caribbean. Princeton, N. J., Van Nostrand, 1959. 192 p. (Modern Latin America: Continent in ferment, v. 1. An Anvil original no. 45).

2884. Lawrence, D. B., and E. G. Lawrence.

—Recent glacier variations in southern South
America. New York, American Geographical
Society, 1959. 39 p. (Southern Chile Expedition, 1959. Technical report).

2885. McGowan, H.—Green flight; flying to the peaks, shores and jungles of South America. New York, Pageant Press, 1959. 474 p.

2886. Muller, E. H.—Glacial geology of the Laguna San Rafael area. New York, American Geographical Society, 1959. 23 p. (Southern Chile Expedition, 1959. Technical report).

2887. Santos, M.—A cidade como centro de região: definicões e métodos de avaliação da centralidade. Bahia, 1959. 28 p. (Pubs. da Univ. da Bahia. Laboratório de Geomorfologia e Estudos Regionais, VII-3).

2888. Tricart, J.—As zonas morfoclimáticas do Nordeste brasileiro. Bahia, 1959. 15 p. (Pubs. da Univ. da Bahia. Laboratório de Geomorfologia e Estudos Regionais, VII-4).

IX. HISTORY*

(Javier Malagón)

2889. Callens, P. L.—Tata Vasco: un gran reformador del siglo XVI. México, Editorial Jus, 1959. 134 p.

2890. Canby, C.—Lincoln and the Civil War; a profile and a history. New York, G. Braziller, 1960. 416 p.

2891. Castro, A.—Origen, ser y existir de los españoles. Madrid, Taurus, 1959. 174 p. (Ser y tiempo, 1).

2892. Dávila Garibi, J. I. P.—Diligencias generalmente observadas en la Nueva Galicia para la fundación de conventos de monjas de vida contemplativa; estudio leído por su autor en la Academia Mexicana de la Historia correspondiente de la Real Española, en la sesión del 8 de septiembre de 1958. México, Editorial Cultura, 1959. 32 p.

2893. Fernández de Oviedo, G.—Natural bistory of the West Indies. Trans. and ed. by S. A. Stoudemire. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 140 p. (Its Studies in the romance languages and literatures, no. 32).

2894. Geiger, M. J.—The life and times of fray Junipero Serra, O. F. M., or the man who never turned back, 1713-1784; a biography. Vol. 2. Washington, Academy of American Franciscan History, 1959. (Its Monograph series, 6).

2895. Goetzmann, W. H.—Army exploration in the American West, 1803-1863. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1959. 509 p. (Yale pubs. in American studies, 4).

2896. Hühner, L.—Jews in America after the American Revolution. A memorial volume. New York, Gertz Bros., 1959. 88 p.

2897. Humphreys, R. A.—William Hickling Prescott; the man and the historian. London,

Hispanic & Luso-Brazilian Council, 1959. 27 p. (Diamante, 9).

2898. Masiá de Ros, A.—Historia general de la pirateria. Barcelona, Editorial Mateu, 1959. 669 p. (Colec. Keops. Visiones históricas).

2899. Moraes, C. D. de.—Figuras e ciclos da história rio-grandense. Rio de Janeiro, Editôra Globo, 1959. 229 p. (Coleç. província, 16).

2900. Morgan, L. H.—The Indian journals, 1859-62. Ed. and with an introd. by L. A. White. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1959. 229 p., illus.

2901. Nemésio, V.—Vida e obra do Infante D. Henrique. Lisboa, Comissão Executiva das Comemorações do Quinto Centenário da Morte do Infante D. Henrique, 1959. 184 p. (Coleç. Henriquina, 2).

2902. Pérez-Cabrera, J. M. — Fundamentos de una bistoria de la bistoriografia cubana. La Habana, Academia de la Historia de Cuba, 1959. 70 p. (Informaciones y dictámenes, 1).

2903. Pineda, S.—Santo y seña de Morelos; 6 perfiles del héroe. México, Libro Mex., 1959. 79 p. (Figuras mexicanas).

2904. —. Vida y pasión de Ocampo; 8 estampas del reformador. México, Libro Mex., 1959. 79 p. (Figuras mexicanas).

2905. Pradeau, A. F.—La expulsión de los jesuitas de las provincias de Sonora, Ostimuri y Sinaloa en 1767; disertación documentada y anotada. Introd. por G. Decorme. México, Antigua Librería Robredo de J. Porrúa, 1959. 264 p. (Bibliot. histórica mexicana de obras inéditas, 24).

2906. Quesada y Miranda, G. de.—Los natales de Martí. La Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX" Muñiz, 1959. 33 p.

⁸ Historical works on specific subjects are listed under the corresponding beadings.

2907. Sheridan, P. J.—Francisco de Miranda: forerunner of Spanish-American independence. San Antonio, Tex., Naylor Co., 1960. 83 p.

2908. Silva Castro, R.—Egaña en la patria vieja, 1810-1814. Santiago, Chile, Editorial Andrés Bello, 1959. 244 p.

Bibliography: pp. 229-237.

2909. Souza, A. de.—O Brasil e a terceira guerra mundial; ensaio de interpretação da história das guerras no século XX. [Rio de Janeiro], Biblioteca do Exército Editôra, 1959. 341 p.

2910. Stefanich, J.—El 23 de octubre de 1931, primera batalla por la defensa del Chaco y primer grito de la revolución de febrero de 1936. Buenos Aires, Editorial Febrero, 1959. 287 p., fold maps.

2911. Street, J.—Artigas and the emancipation of Uruguay. Cambridge, England, University Press, 1959. 406 p.

2912. Tavares, L. H. Dias.—Introdução ao estudo das idéias do movimento revolucionário de 1798. Ed. conjunta com a União Baiana de Escritores. Salvador, Livraria Progresso, 1959. 69 p. (Cadernos da UBE. Coleç. "Paralelo 13" no. 3).

2913. Van Aken, M. J.—Pan-Hispanism; its origin and development to 1866. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1959. ix, 166 p. (Its Pubs. in history, 63).

2914. Vivanco, J. — José Antonio Miralla, precursor de la independencia de Cuba. Vols. 1-3. La Habana, Editorial "El Sol", 1958-59. 213 p.

X. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Charles G. Fenwick, Luis A. Reque)

2915. Allen, R. L.—Soviet influence in Latin America: the role of economic relations. Pub. in cooperation with the Woodrow Wil-

son Dept. of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1959. 108 p., illus.

2916. AMERICAN ASSEMBLY.—The United States and Latin America; background papers and the final report of the Sixteenth American Assembly, Arden House, Harriman Campus of Columbia University, Harriman, New York, October 15-18, 1959. [New York], 1959. 221 p.

2917. Ennals, D.—A United Nations police force? London, Fabian Society, 1959. 24 p. (Fabian International Bureau. Research series 210).

2918. Froncek, M. Z.—Diplomatic relations between United States and Costa Rica, 1823-1882. New York, 1959. 249 leaves.

2919. Roussin, M.—Le Canada et le système interaméricain. Ottawa, Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1959. 285 p.

2920. Wyse, L. N. B.—El canal de Panamá: el istmo americano; exploraciones; comparaciones de los trazados estudiados; negociaciones; estado de los trabajos. Panamá, 1959. 315 p., illus., ports. (Pubs. de la revista Loteria, no. 4).

XI. LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

(Carlos Guillén)

2921. García Basalo, J. C.—La política penitenciaria del Estado de San Pablo, Brasil. Buenos Aires, 1959. 66 p.

2922. Hung Mustelier, R.—Necesidad de los tribunales de trabajo. Santiago de Cuba, Depto. de Extensión y Relaciones Culturales, Universidad de Oriente, 1959. 25 p. (Its Cuadernos, 44).

2923. INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—Informe al Gobierno de Colombia sobre el problema indigena en el Departamento del Cau-

ca: encuesta preliminar a la aportación eventual de asistencia técnica dentro del marco del Programa Andino. Ginebra, 1959. 44 p.

2924 —. Informe al Gobierno del Perú sobre la educación obrera. Ginebra, 1959. 20 p.

2925. Nobrega, F.—O Ministro do Trabalho, Indústria e Comércio perante o Senado Federal. Rio de Janeiro, Serviço de Documentação do M. T. I. C., 1959. 39 p. (Colç. Lindolfo Collor).

2926. Ochoa, E. de—Muertes accidentales en Venezuela. Caracas, Servicio de Publicaciones, Depto. de Demografía y Epidemiología, 1959. 139 p.

2927. Seabra, J. A.—Proteção à empregada gestante. Rio de Janeiro, Serviço de Documentação do M. T. I. C., 1959. 22 p. Coleç. Lindolfo Collor).

2928. SEMINAR on Participation of Women in Public Life. Bogotá, 1959.—Seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life, 1959; Bogotá, 18 to 29 May 1959. New York, United Nations, 1959. 40 p.

XII. LAW

(Isidoro Zanotti, Luis A. Reque)

a. GENERAL

2929. Cavers, D. F., and J. R. Nelson.— Electric power regulation in Latin America. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1959. xx,

Published for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

2930. Pereira Torres, A.—Sistema contemporáneo de justicia. Buenos Aires, Abeledo-Perrot, 1959. 106 p. (Monografías jurídicas, 18).

b. NATIONAL

2931. ARGENTINA. Laws, statutes, etc.—Codigo aeronáutico de la Nación Argentina; con

las notas oficiales, planilla anexa y el mensaje del Poder Ejecutivo. Ley no. 14,307 sancionada el 15 de julio de 1954 y promulgada el 4 de agosto de 1954. Buenos Aires, Lajouane, 1959. 164 p. (Códigos y leyes usuales de la República Argentina).

2932. — Código de comercio de la República Argentina y leyes complementarias. Buenos Aires, Lajouane, 1959. 502 p. (Códigos y leyes usuales de la República Argentina).

2933. Echevarría Leunda, J.—Cheques certificados, cruzados, no negociables. Montevideo, Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la República, 1959. 221 p. (Bibliot. de pubs. oficiales. Sección III, 105).

Bibliography: pp. 13-14.

2934. Enríquez Burgos. J.—La relatividad de las sentencias de amparo. Ciudad Universitaria, México, 1959, 90 p.

2935. García Belsunce, H. A.—La interpretación de la ley tributaria. Buenos Aires, Abeledo-Perrot, 1959. 77 p. (Monografías jurídicas, 11).

2936. Guaglianone, A. H.—Sobre los efectos de la participación hereditaria. Buenos Aires, Abeledo-Perrot, 1959. 90 p. (Monografías jurídicas, 15).

2937. López del Carril, J. J.—La condena en costas. Buenos Aires, Abeledo-Perrot, 1959. 213 p.

Bibliography: pp. 201-209.

2938. PANAMÁ. Corte Suprema de Justicia.—Jurisprudencia de la Corte Suprema de Justicia sobre procedimiento civil (1940-1958). Extractada y concordada por J. Fábrega P. Panamá, 1959. 204, vii p.

2939. Regalado y García Luna, C.—La transacción jurídica. México, 1959. 85 p.

2940. Risolia, M. A.-Capacidad y contrato.

Buenos Aires, Abeledo-Perrot, 1959. 86 p. (Monografías jurídicas, 14).

2941. ROSARIO, Argentina. Instituto de Derecho Constitucional, Universidad Nacional del Litoral. *Tres problemas nacionales*. Santa Fe, 1959. 123 p.

2942. Treviño Cañamar, S.—Códigos civiles de Nuevo León y del distrito y territorios federales; comentarios y críticas. México, 1959. 219 p.

2943. Trillo Hernández, B.—Facultades implicitas en la Constitución de 1917. México 1959. 110 p.

2944. Vargas Avendaño, M. del C.—Clasificación del delito en orden al sujeto. México, Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 96 p.

2945. Vaz Ferreira, E.—*Tratado de la sociedad conyugal*. Montevideo, Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la República, 1959. 857 p. (Bibliot. de pubs. oficiales. Sección III, 104).

Bibliography: pp. 823-827.

2946. VENEZUELA. Comisión de Reforma Agraria. Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría.—
Exposición de motivos al proyecto de ley de reforma agraria. Proyecto de ley de reforma agraria. Caracas, 1959. 79 p.

2947. Washington Foreign Law Society.

—A symposium on the law of Latin America. Washington, 1959. 132 p.

2948. Williams, J. N.—Interpretación de las leyes en el derecho norte-americano. Buenos Aires, Abeledo-Perrot, 1959. 43 p. (Monografías jurídicas, 12).

c. INTERNATIONAL

2949. CONGRESO SUD-AMERICANO de Derecho Internacional Privado, II. Montevideo, 1939-1940.—Derecho internacional privado; tratados de Montevideo, 1889-1939-1940.

Concordancias e índice analítico a cargo de M. A. Vieira. Montevideo, Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la República, 1959. 223 p. (Bibliot. de pubs. oficiales, Sección III, 106).

2950. García Amador y Rodríguez, F. F.— The exploitation and conservation of the resources of the sea; a study of contemporary international law. 2d and enl. ed. Leyden, A. W. Sythoff, 1959. xiv, 212 p., tables.

2951. García Robles, A.—La Conferencia de Ginebra y la anchura del mar territorial; con un apéndice que contiene los documentos más importantes en la materia. México, 1959. 447 p.

2952. Jaeger, W. H. E., and W. V. O'Brien.

—International law: cases, text-notes and other materials. Rev. ed. Vol. 1. Washington, Georgetown University Press, 1959.

2953. Planas-Suárez, S.—Estudios de derecho internacional: las intervenciones, reclamaciones de extranjeros, denegación de justicia, el recurso diplomático, nacionalidad y naturalización. Buenos Aires, Imprenta López, 1959. 318 p.

2954. Sucharitkul, S.—State immunities and trading activities in international law. With a foreword by C. H. M. Waldock. London, Stevens, 1959. 390 p.

XIII. LIBRARY SCIENCE AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCE

(Arthur E. Gropp)

2955. AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.— Library service for rural people. Washington, Dept. of Agriculture, 1959. 20 p. (Its Farmer's bull. no. 2142).

2956. Basseches, B.—Manual para bibliotecas. Contribuição para o estudo da organização de bibliotecas; breves noções de biblioteconomia. Rio de Janeiro, U. S. Information Service. 1959. 35 p.

2957. CATALOGING RULES of the American Library Association and the Library of Congress. Additions and changes, 1949-1958. Washington, Library of Congress, 1959. 76 pages.

Includes all changes in the A. L. A: cataloging rules for author and title entries and the rules for descriptive cataloging in the Library of Congress.

2958. COUNCIL ON LIBRARY Resources. Washington, D. C. — Report, 1958/1959. Washington, 1959. 61 p.

2959. Galvin, H. R., and M. Van Buren.— El edificio de la pequeña biblioteca pública. París, UNESCO, 1959. 138 p., illus. (Manuales de la UNESCO para las bibliotecas públicas, 10).

Bibliography: pp. 127-132.

2960. Musso, L. A.—Las primeras Jornadas de Archiveros de Argentina, realizadas en Córdoba del 15 al 17 de julio de 1959; conferencia pronunciada en la Escuela de Bibliotecnia del Uruguay, el día 9 de septiembre de 1959. Montevideo, 1959. 9 leaves.

2961. Perales Ojeda, A.—Servicios bibliotecarios en universidades. México, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 99 p. (Its Ediciones filosofía y letras, 45).

2962. Peraza Sarausa, F.—Función y servicios de las bibliotecas universitarias. Tucumán, Argentina, 1959. 32 p. (Biblioteca Universidad. Ciencia de la documentación. Ser. 2: La biblioteca, no. 1).

2963. UNITED STATES ARMED SERVICES Technical Information Agency. Document Processing Division.—ASTIA guidelines for cataloging and abstracting. Rev. ed. Arlington, Va., 1959. 11 p., illus.

2964. UNITED STATE LIBRARY of Congress. Descriptive Cataloging Division.—Rules for descriptive cataloging in the Library of Congress; pictures, designs, and other two-dimensional representations. Prel. ed. Washington, 1959. 16 p.

2965. — . Synoptic table of rules; a comparison of the A. L. A. cataloging rules for author and title entries (1949) and the Code of cataloging rules. Prepared by E. Tate. Washington, 1959. 46 p.

2966. —. Processing Dept.—Report of the Cooperative Library Mission to Latin America, September-December, 1958; including field reports by W. H. Kurth. Washington, 1959. 1 v. (various pagings).

XIV. LITERATURE

(Armando Correia Pacheco, José E. Vargas, Frank P. Hebblethwaite, Beatriz F. Mohler)

a. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

2967. Díaz Covarrubias, J.—Obras completas. Estudio, ed. y notas de C. Díaz de Ovando. Vol. I. México, Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. (Nueva bibliot. mexicana).

2968. Mead, R. G.—Temas hispanoamericanos: libertad intelectual, González Prada... México, Ediciones de Andrea, 1959. 159 p. (Colec. Studium, 26).

2969. Monteroso, A.—Obras completas y otros cuentos. México, Imprenta Universitaria, 1959, 129 p.

b. HISTORY AND CRITICISM

2970. Andrews, J. R.—Juan del Encina; Prometheus in search of prestige. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1959. viii, 188 p. (Its Pubs. in modern philology, 53).

2971. Arévalo Martínez, R.—Obras escogidas: prosa y poesía. Cincuenta años de vida literaria. Guatemala, Editorial Universitaria, 1959. 525 p. (Univ. de San Carlos de Guatemala, pub. no. 30).

2972. Bonet, C. M.—En torno a la estética literaria. Buenos Aires, Editorial Nova, 1959. 124 p. (Compendios Nova de iniciación cultural, 30).

2973. Brushwood, J. S., and J. Rojas Garcidueñas.—*Breve historia de la novela mexica-na*. México, Ediciones de Andrea, 1959. 157 p. (Manuales Studium, 9).

2974. Carter, B. G.—Las revistas literarias de Hispanoamérica; breve historia y contenido. México, Ediciones de Andrea, 1959. 282 p. (Colec. Studium, 24).

2975. Clemente, J. E.—Los temas esenciales de la literatura. Buenos Aires, Emecé Editores, 1959. 117 p.

2976. Croft-Cooke, R.—Trough Spain with Don Quijote. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1960. 278 p.

2977. CUATRO GRANDES poetas de América. Con notas preliminares de Unamuno, Mistral, Lorca, Mariátegui. Buenos Aires, Librería Perlado, 1959. 207 p.

2978. Haley, G.—Vicente Espinel and Marcos de Obregón; a life and its literary representation. Providence, R. I., Brown University Press, 1959. 254 p. (Its Studies, 25).

2979. Kolb, G. L.—Juan del Valle y Caviedes; a study of the life, times and poetry of a Spanish colonial satirist. New London, Conn., Connecticut College, 1959. 68 p. (Its Monograph no. 7).

2980. López Gómez A.—El costumbrismo, visión panorámica del cuento costumbrista en la raza antioqueña; conferencia. Manizales, Colombia, 1959. 73 p. (Bibliot. de escritores caldenses, 2a. época, v. 3).

2981. Macgowan, K., and W. Melnitz.—Golden ages of the theater. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1959. 166 p. (A spectrum book, S-8).

2982. MACHADO DE ASSIS na palavra de Peregrino Júnior [et al]. Ed. conjunta com a Universidade da Bahia. Salvador, Progresso, 1959. 121 p. (Coleç. Cultura, 15).

2983. McVan, A. J.-Antonio Machado.

With transl. of selected poems. New York, Hispanic Society of America, 1959. 249 p.

2984. Monterde García Icazbalceta, F.—La dignidad en Don Quijote; estudios. México Imprenta Universitaria, 1959. 345 p. (Colec. cultura mexicana, 22).

2985. RAFAEL ARÉVALO MARTÎNEZ; homenaje del Instituto Guatemalteco-Americano al cumplirse cincuenta años de vida literaria de este gran escritor guatemalteco. Guatemala, 1959. 51. p.

2986. Romero, S.—Silvio Romero; trechos escolhidos por N. Romero. Rio de Janeiro, Livraria Agur, 1959. 96 p. (Nossos clássicos, 35).

c. NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

2987. Amor, G.—Todos los siglos del mundo [novela]. México, Editorial Grijalbo, 1959. 56 p. (Colec. mosaico, 14).

2988. Areu Crespo, J. M.—Bajada vieja; novela. Buenos Aires, Librería del Plata, S. R. L., 1959. 208 p.

2989. Banda Farfán, R.—Un pedazo de vida; cuentos. Nota prel. de J. Torri. Naucalpan, México, Editorial Comaval, 1959. 125 p.

2990. Bardem, J. A.—Calle Mayor, film. Xalapa, México, Universidad Veracruzana, 1959. 203 p. (Ficción, 9).

2991. Bioy Casares, A.—Guirnalda con amores; cuentos. Buenos Aires, Emecé Editores, 1959. 200 p. (Novelistas argentinos contemporáneos).

2992. Castellani, L.—El crimen de Ducadelia, y otros cuentos del trío. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Doseme, 1959. 157 p. (Cuentos y novelas).

2993. Chauvet, M.—Dance on the volcano. Transl. from the French S. Attanasio. New York, W. Sloan Associates, 1959. 376 p. 2994. Espinoza de Orellana, N.—Hambre rubia; novela. Pról. de B. Carrión. México, Libro Mex, 1959. 226 p.

2995. Flores, A.—Spanish stories, cuentos españoles; stories in the original Spanish, with new English translations. New York, Bantam Books, 1960. 339 p. (A Bantam dual language book, S1994).

2996. Jiménez Igualada, M.—Los áltimos románticos; novela. México, Libro Mex, 1959. 314 p.

2997. Golwarz, S.—*Entrada probibida*; una novela picaresca moderna. México, Libro Mex, 1959. 213 p.

2998. Jacques, A.—Mar perdido e outras histórias. Rio de Janeiro, Globo, 1959. 146 p.

2999. Lamb, R. (Stanton).—Antología del cuento guatemalteco. Selec., pról. y biografías de R. S. Lamb. Claremont, Calif., Claremont College; México, Ediciones de Andrea, 1959. 141 p. (Antologías Studium, 7).

3000. Lara Cas, A. M.—La bora futura [novela]. Santa Fe, Argentina, Castellví, 1959. 197 p.

3001. Leguizamón, H.—Anima del poncho verde. Buenos Aires, Emecé Editores, 1959. 168 p. (Selec. Emecé de obras contemporáneas).

3002. Montesinos Malo, A.—Arcilla indócil. Quito, Editorial Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, 1959. 301 p.

3003. Pachón Padilla, E.—Antología del cuento colombiano, de Tomás Carrasquilla a Eduardo Arango Piñeres; 39 autores. Bogotá, Editorial ABC, 1959. 491 p. (Bibliot. de autores colombianos, 112).

3004. Ramírez de Aguilar, A.—Noche de sábado; novela. México, Libro Mex, 1959. 185 p.

3005. Schmidt, A .- A locomotiva. São Pau-

lo, Edições Zumbí, 1959. 183 p. (Coleç. "Clássicos de hoje e de amanhã", 5).

d. POETRY

3006. Buitrago, M. R.—El barco ilusorio. Barranquilla, Tipografía Goenaga, 1959. 116 pages.

3007. Campos, J., ed.—*Poesía española;* antología. Madrid, Taurus, 1959. 237 p. (Ser y tiempo, temas de España, 2).

3008. Cardona Peña, A.—Poesía de pie. México, Ediciones de Andrea, 1959. 83 p. (Los presentes, 74).

3009. Carvajal, J.—*Obra lírica*. Homenaje de amigos y discípulos. La Habana, Selecta, 1959. 146 p.

3010. Cuadra, A.—Peldaño; poemas. Portada: J. Basora. La Habana, 1959. 71 p.

3011. Gaos, V.—Poesías completas, 1937, 1957. Con un pról. de D. Alonso y un encuentro de V. Aleixandre. Madrid, Ediciones Giner, 1959. 366 p. (Colec. Orfeo, 1).

3012. García Prada, C., ed.—Escala de sueño: Antología de amor, de muerte y de esperanza, escrita por 35 grandes poetas líricos castellanos. Buenos Aires, Editorial Nuestra América, 1959. 112 p. (Colec. La nave).

3013. Madrid-Malo, N.—Memoria de los sueños; poemas. Barranquilla, Imprenta Departamental Barranquilla, 1959. 47 p.

3014. Mejía, E.—*Poesías selectas*. Con introduc. y notas por F. Restrepo. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1958 [i.e., 1959]. 261 p. (Bibliot. de autores colombianos, 113).

3015. Mendes, M.—Poesias, 1925-1955. Rio de Janeiro, Olympio, 1959. 482 p.

3016. PANORAMA da poesía brasileira. Vols. 1 and 2. Rio de Janeiro, Editôra Civilização Brasileira, 1959.

e. Essays

3017. Castañón, J. M.—Confesiones de un vivir absurdo. Caracas, Ediciones Paraguachoa, 1959. 245 p.

3018. Coutinho, A.—A filosofia de Machado de Assis e ouros ensaios. Rio de Janeiro, Livraria São José, 1959. 191 p.

3019. Martí, J. L.—Cuba: conciencia y existencia. La Habana, Editorial Librería Martí, 1959. 238 p.

3020. Pérez Guerrero, A.—La aventura del espíritu. Quito, Editorial Universitaria, 1959. 334 p.

3021. Sáenz, V.—El Grito de Dolores y otros ensayos. México, Editorial América Nueva, 1959. 291 p. (Colec. autores contemporáneos, 14).

f. PLAYS

3022. Ferrándiz Alborz, F.—Rosa y agonía; drama en cuatro muertes. Montevideo, Ediciones Continente, 1959. 102 p.

3023. Griskan, L.—Teatro: El herrero caprichoso; Lluvia y hollín. Buenos Aires, Cooperativa Impresora y Distribuidora Argentina, 1959. 86 p.

XV. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

(Janeiro B. Schmid, Jesse J. Torres)

3024. AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. Committee on Laundry Management.—La lavandería del hospital. Washington, 1959. 166 p., illus. (Its M7-49).

3025. — Council on Administrative Practice. — Administración de registros de hospital; manual de instrucciones. Washington, 1959. 76 p., illus. (Its M19-49).

3026. AMERICAN PUBLIC Health Association. Technical Development Board. Program

Area Committee on Radiological Health.— Las radiaciones de salud pública. Trad. por la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana. Washington, Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, 1959. 62 p., illus. (Pub. científica no. 43).

3027. Apple, D.—Sociological studies of health and sickness; a source book for the health professions. New York, Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill, 1960. 350 p.

3028. Brinkhous, K. M., ed.—Hemophilia and other hemorrhagic states. International symposium, Rome. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 266 p.

3029. Elek, S. D.—Staphylococcus pyogenes and its relation to disease. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins Co., 1959, 767 p., illus,

3030. Ferguson, M.—Public Health nursing service to patients. Washington, Public Health Service, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1959. 52 p. (Its Monograph no. 59).

3031. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on Live Poliovirus Vaccines, I. Washington, D. C., 1959.—Papers presented and discussions held. Washington, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 1959. 713 p. (Its Scientific pubs., no. 44).

3032. Myers, J. A., et al.—Diseases of the chest, including the heart. Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas, 1959. 1015 p.

3033. Notable contributions to medical research by Public Health Service scientists; a bibliography to 1940. Comp. by J. Barry. Washington, Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 1960. 96 p. (Its Pub. no. 752).

3034. Roa, A.—Psiquiatria. Santiago, Chile, Editorial Universitaria, 1959. 210 p.

3035. Schyns, P.—Informe al Gobierno de México sobre lucha contra las enfermedades aviares. Rome, FAO, 1959. 14 p. (Its Informe no. 1112).

3037. UNITED STATES National Institute of Mental Health.—Facts on mental bealth and mental illness. Bethesda, Md., 1959. 11 p. (U. S. Public Health Service. Pub. no. 543).

3038. UNITED STATES Public Health Service.—Methods of making sanitation rating of milksheds. Washington, 1959. 18 p. (Its Pub. no. 678).

3039. — Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities.—Principles for planning the future hospital system; a report on proceedings of four regional conferences. Washington, 1959. 222 p. (Its Pub. no. 721).

3040. Wagner, E. G., and J. N. Lanoix.— Water supply for rural areas and small communities. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1959. 337 p. (Its Monograph series, no. 42).

3041. Williams, G.—Virus hunters. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1959. 503 p., illus.

3042. Wolf, H. W., et al.—Sampling microbiological aerosols. Washington, U. S. Public Health Service, 1959. 53 p. (Public health monograph no. 60).

XVI. MUSIC AND DANCE

(Guillermo Espinosa)

3043. Miller, R. G., and M. Pearman.— Music from America the beautiful; highlights of American music, its development, its composers, correlated with American historical events. Cincinnati, Willis Music Co., 1959. 79 p.

3044. Palma-Martinez, J. M.—Symphonies; sinfonias. New York, Pageant Press, 1959. 2 v. in 1 (150 p.).

XVII. PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

(Ralph E. Dimmick)

3045. Aguado-Andreut, S.—Lengua y literatura. San José, Editorial Universitaria, 1959. 450 p. (Its Series de textos universitarios no. 61).

3046. Câmara, J. M.—Alguns radicais jê. Rio de Janeiro, 1959. 69 p. (Univ. do Brasil. Museu Nacional. Pubs. avulsas, no. 28).

3047. —. A obra lingüística de Curt Nimuendaju. Río de Janeiro, 1959. 25 p. (Univ. do Brasil. Museu Nacional. Pubs. avulsas, no. 29).

3048. DICIONÁRIO ETIMOLÓGICO da lingua portuguesa, com a mais antiga documentação escrita e conhecida de muitos dos vocábulos estudados [por] J. P. Machado. Lisboa, Editorial Confluência, 1956-59. 2 v.

3049. Hoenigswald, H. M. F.—Language change and linguistic reconstruction. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960. 168 p.

XVIII. PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

(Armando Correia Pacheco, J. C. Torchia Estrada)

3050. Blackham, H. J.—Six existentialist thinkers. New York, Harper. 1959. 173 p. (Harper Torchbooks/The Academy Library, TB 1002).

3051. Bornheim, G. A.—Aspectos filosóficos do Romantismo. Pôrto Alegre, Divisão de Cultura, Instituto Estadual do Livro, Secretaria de Educação e Cultura, 1959. 110 p. (Cadernos do Rio Grande, 8).

3052. Bueno, M. — Conferencias. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 217 p. (Ediciones filosofía y letras, 41).

3053. Dougherty, K. F.—General ethics; an introduction to the basic principles of the moral life according to St. Thomas Aquinas. Peekskill, N. Y., Graymoor Press, 1959. 183 p.

3054. Frankel, C., ed.—The golden age of American philosophy. New York, G. Braziller, 1960. 534 p.

3055. Garnett, A. C.—Ethics, a critical introduction. New York, Ronald Press, 1960. 526 p.

3056. Hendel, C. W.—John Dewey and the experimental spirit in philosophy; four lectures delivered at Yale University commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of John Dewey. New York, Liberal Arts Press, 1959. 119 p.

3057. Koren, H. J.—An introduction to the philosophy of nature. Pittsburgh, Duquesne University, 1960. 199 p.

3058. Lewis, D.—Quantitative methods in psychology. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1960. 558 p. (Its Series in psychology).

3059. Madden, E. H.—The structure of scientific thought; an introduction to philosophy of science. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1960, 381 p.

3060. Minkiel, S. J.—The general ethics of John Dewey in the light of thomism. Romae, 1959. 146 p.

3061. MISCELÂNEA de estudos a Joaquim de Carvalho. Nos. 1 and 2. Figueira da Foz, Portugal, Biblioteca-Museu Joaquim de Carvalho, 1959. 104 p., 105-208 p.

3062. Nice, R. W.—A handbook of abnormal psychology. With the collaboration of E. Podolsky. New York, Philosophical Library, 1959. 245 p.

3063. Reyes, A.—La filosofia belenística. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1959. 308 p. (Breviarios, 147).

* Look also under specific subject headings.

3064. Rodríguez-Alcalá, H.—Misión y pensamiento de Francisco Romero. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 119 p.

XIX. POLITICAL SCIENCE (Otto Carlos Stoetzer)

3065. Brown, D. F.—The growth of democratic government. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1959. 117 p.

3066. Castagno, A.—Los partidos políticos argentinos; análisis de los antecedentes del régimen legal. Buenos Aires, R. Depalma, 1959. 204 p.

3067. Friedrich, C. J.—Puerto Rico, middle road to freedom. Fuero fundamental. New York, Rinehart, 1959. 86 p.

3068. Lieuwen, E.—Arms and politics in Latin America. New York, Pub. for the Council on Foreign Relations by F. A. Praeger, 1960. 296 p.

3069. Mendieta y Núñez, L.—Teoría de la revolución. México Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, 1959. 224 p. (Cuadernos de sociología).

3070. Scott, R. E.—Mexican government in transition. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1959. 333 p., map.
Bibliography: pp. 307-316.

3071. Serxner, S. J.—Acción Democrática of Venezuela; its origin and development. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1959. 38 p. (The Latin American monograph series, 9).

XX. REFERENCE WORKS*

(Norah Albanell)

3072. Chamberlin, M. W.—Guide to art reference books. Appendix. Index. Chicago,

American Library Association, 1960. 418 p.

3073. DIRECTORIO comercial e industrial de Panamá, 1959. Panamá, República de Panamá, 1959. 224 p.

3074. DIRECTORIO gremial del Perú; importadores, fabricantes, exportadores, actividades varias. Catalogue of Peruvian importers, factories, exporters and miscellaneous. Lima, Field, 1959. 233 p.

3075. Hechtlinger, A.—Modern science dictionary: astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, meteorology physics. Palisades Park, N. J., Franklin Publishing Co., 1959. 784 p.

3076. Michaelis, H.—Novo Michaelis, dicionário ilustrado... baseado em material selecionado do antigo Dicionário Michaelis e inteiramente remodelado revisto e aumentado pela Seção Lexicográfica das Edições Melhoramentos, sob a orientação de Pietzschke. São Paulo, Edições Melhoramentos, 1959. 2 v.

3077. Ruiz Cárdenas, A.—Nuevo diccionario de sinónimos y palabras afines, con indidice alfabético-numérico; ed. especial. Obra arreglada para facilitar el manejo elegante del idioma a través de un léxico fecundo. Lima, Publicaciones Indoamérica, 1959. 530 pages.

3078. ULRICH'S periodicals directory. 9th ed. New York, R. R. Bowker, 1959. 825 p.

3079. UNESCO. Social Science Clearing House.—International repertory of institutions conducting population studies. Répertoire international d'institutions qui s'occupent d'études de population. Paris, 1959 240 p. (Its Reports and papers in the social sciences, no. 11).

XXI. RELIGION

(Armando Correia Pacheco)

3080. Aradi, Z., et al.—Pope John XXIII; an authoritative biography. New York, Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1959. 325 p.

3081. Cobb, J. B.— Varieties of Protestantism. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1960. 271 p.

3082. Dawson, C. H.—The historic reality of Christian culture; a way to the renewal of human life. New York, Harper, 1960. 124 p. (Religious perspectives, 1).

3083. Fairchild, J. E.—Basic beliefs, the religious philosophies of mankind; a Cooper Union forum. New York, Sheridan House, 1959. 190 p.

3084. Garland, P. B.—The definition of sacrament, according to Saint Thomas. Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1959. 115 p.

3085. Hallett, P. H.—Catholic reformer; a life of St. Cajetan of Thiene. Westminster, Md., Newman Press, 1959. 222 p.

3086. Kitawaga, J. M.—Modern trends in world religions. Paul Carus Memorial Symposium. La Salle, Ill., Open Court Publishing Co., 1959. 286 p.

3087. Lace, O. J.—Teaching the Old Testament. Foreword by C. A. Simpson. Greenwich, Conn., Seabury Press, 1960. 79 p.

3088. Phenix, P. H.—Religious concerns in contemporary education; a study of reciprocal relations. New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1959. 108 p.

3089. Stawson, W.—Jesus and the future life; a study in the synoptic gospels. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1959. 250 p. (The Fernley-Hartley lecture, 1959).

XXII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(losé Cuatrecasas)

3090. Díaz Piferrer, M., and H. López.— Taxonomía, ecología y valor nutrimental de algas marinas cubanas, I. La Habana, Instituto Cubano de Investigaciones Tecnológicas, 1959. 51 p. (Serie de estudios sobre trabajos de investigación, no. 6).

3091. Dolan, E. F.—Green universe; the story of Alexander von Humboldt. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1959. 244 p.

3092. Duarte-Bello, P. P.—Catálogo de peces cubanos. Marianao, Cuba, Laboratorio de Biología Marina, Universidad Católica de Santo Tomás de Villanueva, 1959. (Its Monografía 6).

3093. Dummer, G. W. A.—Modern electronic components. New York, Philosophical Library, 1959. 472 p.

3094. Evans, H. Mc.—Men and moments in the bistory of science. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1959. 226 p.

3095. Gallagher, B. J.—God, man and the atomic age; modern technology and its impact on the future. New York, Exposition Press, 1959. 106 p.

3096. Leopold, A. S.—Wildlife of Mexico: the game birds and mammals. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1959. 568 p.

3097. Torre y Callejas, S. L. de la, and P. Alayo Dalmau.—Revisión de las Notodontidae de Cuba, con la descripción de dos nuevas especies. Santiago de Cuba, Depto. de Extensión y Relaciones Culturales, Universidad de Oriente, 1959. 60 p. (Cuadernos, 43).

3098. UNITED STATES Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco.—Principles of radiation and contamination control. Washington, Bureau of Ships, Navy Dept., 1959. 70 p.

XXIII. SOCIOLOGY

(Theo R. Crevenna)

3099. Amster, M., ed.—Aspectos sociales del desarrollo económico. Santiago, Chile, A. Be-

llo, 1959. 129 p. (Escuela Latinoamericana de Sociología. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales. Cuadernos).

3100. Brameld, T., et al.—The remaking of a culture: Life and education in Puerto Rico. New York, Harper & Bros., 1959. xviii, 478 p.

3101. Fals Borda, O.—La teoría y la realidad del cambio sociocultural en Colombia. Bogotá, Depto. de Sociología, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 1959. 44 p. (Monografías sociológicas, 2).

3102. Hauser, P. M., and O. D. Duncan, eds.—The study of population: An inventory and appraisal. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1959. xvi, 864 p.

3103. Jaffe, A. J.—People, jobs and economic development: A case history of Puerto Rico supplemented by recent Mexican experiences. A report by the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1959. xix, 381 p.

3104. Lewis, O.—Five families: Mexican case studies in the culture of poverty. New York, Basic Books, 1959. xiii, 351 p.

3105. Pound, R.—Examen de los intereses sociales. Introd. by A. L. Gioja. Transl. by A. Ciria. Buenos Aires, Editorial Perrot, 1959. 62 p. (Cuadernos del Centro de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales (F.U.B.A.) 7).

3106. Poviña, A.—Nueva historia de la sociologia latinoamericana. Córdoba, Argentina, Editorial Assandri, 1959. 492 p.

3107. Weinberg, S. K.—Social problems in our time; a sociological analysis. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1960. 600 p. (Its Sociology series).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE OAS AND ITS SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS*

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Washington, D. C.

THE AMAZON. 1959. 19 p., illus. US\$0.10.

Becerra-Schmidt, G.—Trio para flauta, violin y piano. Trio for flute, violin and piano. 1959, 23 p. US\$2.25. Peer International Corporation, New York: Sole selling agent.

CANCIONES de Honduras. Songs of Honduras. 1960. 54 p. US\$0.50.

COMPOSITORES de América; datos biográficos y catálogos de sus obras. Composers of the Americas; biographical data and catalogs of their works. Vol. 4. 1958 [i.e., 1960]. 164 p. US\$1.00.

CONSTITUTION of the Republic of Uruguay, 1951. 1959. 74 p. US\$0.25.

Cruxent, J. M., and I. Rouse.—An archeological chronology of Venezuela. Vol. 2 1959. ix, 223 p., illus., 104 plates out of text. (Social science monographs, VI).

A joint publication of the Facultad de Economia of the Universidad Central de Venezuela and the Pan American Union.

DICCIONARIO de la literatura latinoamericana. Colombia. 1959. x, 179 p. US\$0.75.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE.—

Estudio sobre la relación jurídica entre el respeto de los derechos humanos y el ejercicio de la democracia. 1960. 39 p. US\$0.15.

----. Estudios sobre delitos políticos. 1959. 32 p. US\$0.25.

—... Informe sobre fórmulas alternativas para reemplazar el artículo 23 del Proyecto de Convención sobre Extradición. 1960. 7 p. US\$0.10.

Instrumento sobre casos de violaciones al principio de no intervención. 1960. 31 p. US\$0.25.

——. Strengthening and effective exercise of democracy. 1959. 9 p. US\$0.10.

Leng, A.—Sonata para piano. Sonata for piano. 1959. 17 p. US\$1.25.
 Peer International Corporation, New York: Sole selling agent.

Letelier, A.—Canciones antiguas para voz y piano. Ancient songs for voice and piano. 1960. 12 p. US\$0.90.

Peer International Corporation, New York: Sole selling agent,

Lillo, B.—The Devil's pit and other stories. Transl. by E. S. Dillon and A. Flores. 1959. xxxi, 152 p. (Unesco Collection of Representative Works: Latin American Series). US\$1.00 paperback; US\$2.00 cloth-bound.

MANUAL sobre métodos para la elaboración de datos. Parte I. (Ed. provisional). 1959. vi, 156 p. US\$1.00.

Preparado conjuntamente por la Oficina de Estadística de las Naciones Unidas y la Sección de Estadística de la FAO. Traducido y publicado por el Departamento de Estadística de la Unión Panamericana.

This section contains recent publications of the OAS and its Specialized Organizations. Its main purpose is to make this information available to librarians.

- LA ORGANIZACION de los Estados Americanos, 1954-1959. Informe presentado por la Unión Panamericana a la Undécima Conferencia Interamericana. 1959. xi, 271 p. US\$0.50.
- PLANTATION systems of the New World. 1959. ix, 212 p. (Social science monographs, VII). US\$1.00.

A joint publication of the Research Institute for the Study of Man and the Pan American Union.

- REQUIREMENTS for the entry of United States tourist into the Latin American Republics, 1960. 1960. 22 p. US\$0.10.
- Riesco, C.—Sobre los ángeles; para voz y piano. About the angels; for voice and piano. 1960. 18 p. US\$1.35.

Peer International Corporation, New York: Sole selling agent.

- Santa Cruz, D.—Tres madrigales para coro mixto a cinco voces solas. Op. 17. Three madrigals for five part mixed chorus, a capella. Op. 17. 1960. 20 p. US\$0.90. Peer International Corporation, New York: Sole selling agent.
- SUPERVISIÓN de la enseñanza técnica. 1959, viii, 96 p. (Serie de pubs. de educación técnica, no. 103). US\$0.50.
- Traba, M.—Art in Latin America today. Colombia. English transl. by C. C. Waite. 1959. 18 p., illus. out of text. US\$0.75.

INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

México, D. F.

- Eloesser, L., et al.—Pregnancy, childbirth and the newborn. A manual for rural midwives. 2d rev. ed. 1959. 152 p. US\$0.60.
- Estrada Quevedo, A.—Cinco héroes indigenas de América, 1960. 50 p., illus. US-\$0.50.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

(Zona Andina)

Lima

MANUAL de extensión agrícola. 1959. 359 pages.

INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Washington, D. C.

- ACTIVIDADES estadísticas de las naciones americanas. No. 2: Bolivia. 2d ed. 1959. vi, 48 p. US\$0.25.
- ACTIVIDADES estadísticas de las naciones americanas. No. 18: Paraguay. 2d ed. 1959. vi, 44 p. US\$0.25.

NOTES AND NEWS*

I. AMERICA

ARGENTINA

PREMIOS LOSADA. Los premios internacionales Losada de novela y cuento de 1959 les han sido otorgados a los siguientes escritores: Primer premio, al paraguayo Augusto Roa Bastos por su novela Hijo de Hombre; segundo premio, a la uruguaya Ofelia Machado Bonet por su novela Un Angel de Bolsillo; y tercer premio, al español Víctor Saíz por su cuento El Banquete.

NÚMERO 100 DE "BIBLOS". La Cámara Argentina del Libro tiró un número extraordinario de su revista Biblos en conmemoración del no. 100 de esta publicación.

PRIMERAS JORNADAS DE ARCHIVEROS. Del 15 al 17 de julio de 1959 tuvieron lugar en Córdoba las Primeras Jornadas de Archiveros de Argentina.

CONCURSO TIPOGRÁFICO. Con motivo de cumplir 25 años de fundada, la Cámara de Industriales Gráficos de la Argentina convocó su IV Gran Concurso Tipográfico "Bodas de Plata", en el que compitieron tipógrafos y estudiantes de tipografía de la capital y del interior.

UNIÓN DE UNIVERSIDADES DE AMÉRICA LATINA. Del 20 al 27 de septiembre de 1959 se reunió en Buenos Aires la Tercera Asamblea General de la Unión de Universidades de América Latina, a la que asistieron además de las delegaciones de América, representantes de la Asociación Internacional de Universidades, de UNESCO, de FAO, y de CEPAL.

CATÁLOGO DE LIBROS DE FILOSOFÍA. Con motivo del VI Congreso Interamericano de Filosofía, reunido en Buenos Aires del 31 de agosto al 5 de septiembre de 1959, se publicó un catálogo titulado Exposición del Libro Americano de Filosofia.

"COSTUMBRES SUDAMERICANAS". La Casa Pardo y Emecé Editores de Buenos Aires ha publicado un álbum de Costumbres Sudamericanas que tiene por objeto difundir las pinturas de Mauricio Rugendas sobre escenas de costumbres urbanas y rurales de Chile, Argentina y Uruguay.

BIBLIOTECA DE MAYO. Por resolución del Senado de la Argentina se ha dis-

- * The Following persons contributed notes to this section:
- A. C. P.—Armando Correia Pacheco, Pan J. M.—Juan Marín, Pan American Union American Union
- A. J. W.-A. J. Walford, Great Britain
- G. O. S .- George O. Schanzer, United States P. P. B .- Pascual Pla y Beltrán, Venezuela
- J. Z .- José Zepeda, Argentina
- N. H.-Nils Hedberg, Sweden

puesto, como adhesión al 150º aniversario de la Revolución de Mayo, la publicación de una colección de obras y documentos referentes a ese magno acontecimiento, que se denominará Biblioteca de Mayo. Se ha iniciado la impresión de los primeros volúmenes, que comenzarán a circular en la fecha del aniversario.

La colección abarcará, entre otros, los siguientes temas: Memorias, diarios y crónicas; Mayo y los símbolos; Mayo y las provincias; Mayo en el exterior; Mayo y las milicias; Mayo y las costumbres; Mayo y el periodismo; Mayo y la literatura.—I. Z.

BRAZIL

UNIÃO BRASILEIRA DE ESCRITORES. A nova directoria dessa entidade está constituída pelos seguintes membros: Paulo Duarte — presidente (reeleito); Artur Neves e Mário Donato — vice-presidentes; Antônio D'Elia — secretário geral; Milton Godói Campos e Rolando Roque da Silva — secretários; João Freire de Oliveira, Maria José Dupré e Tito Batini — tesoureiro geral, 1º e 2º tesoureiros, respectivamente; Departamento de Biblioteca — Elsa M. B. Kyrilos; de Cultura — Mário Schenberg; de Concursos — Mário Neme; de Cursos — José Aderaldo Castelo; de Divulgação — Leonardo Arroyo; de Intercâmbio Cultural — Carmen Dolores Barbosa; do Interior — Hernani Donato; Jurídico — A. da Cunha Miranda; Publicidade — Paulo Silveira Santos.—A. C. P.

NOVA REVISTA BRASILEIRA. A Associação Brasileira do Congreso pela Liberdade da Cultura iniciou a publicação de uma revista cultural. Trata-se de Cadernos Brasileiros, cujo primeiro número corresponde ao trimestre abril-junho de 1959. De acôrdo com a "Explicação preliminar" de seu diretor, o Professor Afrânio Coutinho, dois são os seus objetivos: "De um lado, difundir no Brasil, traduzida, parte selecionada da excelente colaboração aparecida nas revistas congêneres filiadas ao Congresso: Preuves, Encounter, Forum, Cuadernos, Tempo presente, Der Monat, etc... De outra parte, desenvolver e dar curso entre nós ao espírito de cooperação pan-americana, no intuito de contribuir para apagar as barreiras de desconhecimento e incompreensão, de corrigir o isolamento que existe entre os diversos países que compõem a comunidade americana." Assim sendo, a mesma incluirá calobarações não só de escritores brasileiros, mas também hispano-americanos, norte-americanos e franco-americanos, como compete a uma revista verdadeiramente continental. O aludido número reproduz artigos de, entre outros, Manuel Bandeira, Adelino Magalhães, Afrânio Coutinho, Stefan Baciu, Justo Pastor Benítez e Howard Fast, além de resenhas de livros e atualidades. O Redator-Chefe da revista é o escritor e jornalista de origem romena Stefan Baciu. Enderêço: Caixa Postal 89, Agência Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.—A. C. P.

EDIÇÃO CRÍTICA DA OBRA DE MACHADO DE ASSIS. Após reunião na Academia Brasileira de Letras sob a presidência de Austregésilo Ataíde, a comissão instituída pelo govêrno brasileiro para encarregar-se do aludido projeto, estabeleceu o seguinte programa de trabalho para o ano de 1960: o preparo dos romances Esaú e Jacó, Memorial de Aires, Ressurreição, A Mão e a Luva, Helena e Iaiá Garcia. Para começar a tarefa, designaram-se duas subcomissões que se incumbirão de fixar o texto de Esaú e Jacó e Memorial de Aires, as quais estão constituídas, no primeiro caso, por Eugênio Gomes, Aurélio Buarque de Holanda e Marco Aurélio Matos e, no segundo, por Antônio Houaiss, Peregrino Júnior e Augusto Meyer.—A. C. P.

HOMENAGEM Á MEMÓRIA DE ALFONSO REYES. O Pen Clube do Brasil instituiu um concurso para premiar o melhor artigo, reportagem ou crônica, publicados na imprensa nos meses de fevereiro e março dêste ano, sobre Alfonso Reyes, antigo Embaixador do México em nosso país. A láurea, no valor de dez mil cruzeiros, foi oferecida pelo jornalista e industrial paranaense Paulo Tacla.—A. C. P.

FEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE ASSOCIAÇÕES DE BIBLIOTECÁRIOS. Essa nova entidade foi estabelecida por resolução unânime do Segundo Congresso Brasileiro de Biblioteconomia e Documentação, realizado no Salvador, Bahia, de 20 a 26 de julho de 1959. A mesma compreende as associações da Bahia, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Paraná e Pará. A Secretaria Geral já começou a funcionar na sede da Associação Paulista de Bibliotecários, estando a cargo da Sra. Laura Garcia Moreno Russo (enderêço: Caixa Postal 343, São Paulo).—
A. C. P.

SERVIÇO CENTRAL DE INFORMAÇÕES BIBLIOGRÁFICAS. O aludido organismo, estabelecido na Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul, tem por objetivo coordenar as atividades das diversas bibliotecas dessa Universidade. Além de organizar um catálogo coletivo de publicações periódicas, outro de livros e obras (fundos das bibliotecas da Universidade e de outros estabelecimentos), instalará serviços de fotocópia e microfilme, uma biblioteca de consultas, uma secção bibliográfica, etc. Enderêço: Edifício da Reitoria, 7º andar, Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul, Pôrto Álegre, Rio Grande do Sul.—A. C. P.

CONGRESSO DE CRÍTICA E HISTÓRIA LITERÁRIA.—A Universidade do Recife, Pernambuco, está organizando o I Congresso Brasileiro de Crítica e História Literária, o qual deverá realizar-se em agôsto dêste ano naquela capital. O objetivo primordial da reunião consistirá no estudo e estabelecimento de normas e métodos que concorram para disciplinar o exercício das aludidas especialidades no Brasil.—A. C. P.

CENTENÁRIOS. Comemoram-se êste ano, no campo das letras brasileiras, os seguintes centenários: 27 de fevereiro, nascimento de Eduardo Prado, historiador, jornalista e membro da Academia Brasileira; 5 de abril, nascimento de Augusto de Lima, poeta e membro da Academia Brasileira de Letras; 24 de junho, nascimento de João Ribeiro, filólogo, historiador, ensaísta, crítico literário e membro da Academia Brasileira de Letras; e 24 de novembro, nascimento de José Isidoro Martins Júnior, jurista, poeta, jornalista, filósofo positivista e membro da Academia Brasileira de Letras. A 18 de outubro transcorrerá o centenário da morte de Casimiro de Abreu, grande poeta romântico, autor das *Primaveras*. Releva mencionar ainda o sesquicentenário do nascimento do livreiro e editor Paula Brito, o descobridor de Machado de Assis, e o cinqüentenario da morte de Luís Delfino (31 de janeiro de 1910), o mais fecundo dos poetas brasileiros.—A. C. P.

CANADA

CURRENT CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY. The periodical Quill and Quire has began publication of the first complete listing of current Canadian imprints in the English and French languages, with complete bibliographical information. The section,

entitled "Canadian Booklist," will be a regular feature of this journal and will appear six times a year. The compilation is based on the copies of Canadian titles deposited, according to law, at the National Library in Ottawa. The annual subscription rate for *Quill and Quire* is 5 dollars. Orders may be sent to: Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7.

CHILE

NUEVA REVISTA. Ha aparecido el primer número de la Revista Chilena de Historia del Derecho, dirigida por Alamiro de Ávila Martel y publicada por el Seminario de Historia y Filosofía del Derecho de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales de la Universidad de Chile. La correspondencia científica debe dirigirse a: Casilla 9578, Santiago de Chile; la comercial a: Editorial Jurídica de Chile, Casilla 1256, de la misma ciudad.

EUGENIO ORREGO VICUÑA (1901-1959). Historiador chileno, quien deja numerosas obras sobre la historiografía de su país, entre ellas El Espíritu Constitucional de la Administración O'Higgins, Medina y Harrisse, Vicuña Mackenna; Vida y Trabajos y Don Andrés Bello.

COLOMBIA

ESCUELA DE BIBLIOTECARIOS. Por un acuerdo entre la Universidad de Antioquia, el Fondo Universitario Nacional de Colombia y la Fundación Rockefeller se le ha concedido autonomía a la Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología de Medellín, la cual será supervisada por un Consejo Ejecutivo Internacional.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA COLOMBIANA. Luis Florén, director de la mencionada Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología de Medellín, ha publicado una Bibliografía Bibliotecológica y Bibliográfica Colombiana, 1956-1958.

CUBA

"NOTICIAS Y PRESENCIAS". El Archivo Nacional de Cuba ha comenzado la publicación de este boletín cuyo primer número apareció en enero de 1960.

escuela De Archiveros. Bajo los auspicios del Archivo Nacional se ha creado en La Habana la Escuela Nacional de Archiveros con una capacidad inicial de 150 alumnos.

NUEVA SERIE. La Academia de la Historia ha iniciado su serie Informes y Dictámenes con un estudio por José Manuel Pérez Cabrera, titulado Fundamentos de una Historia de la Historiografía Cubana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REALES CÉDULAS. Como obsequio a los delegados al III Congreso de Cooperación Intelectual, y atendiendo a una recomendación del II Congreso Hispano-

americano de Historia, celebrado en 1957, el gobierno de la República Dominicana ha patrocinado la edición en cinco tomos de las Reales Cédulas y Correspondencia de Gobernadores de Santo Domingo, recopiladas por J. Marino Incháusegui. Colaboraron en el proyecto Manuel González-Serna y Villa, en el Archivo de Indias de Sevilla; la señorita Álvarez Terán, en el Archivo de Simancas, y la señorita De la Peña, en el Archivo Histórico Nacional de Madrid.

ECUADOR

BIBLIOGRAFÍA JESUITA. El Archivo Nacional de Historia ha publicado una bibliografía por Miguel Sánchez Astudillo, S. J., titulada Textos de Catedráticos Jesuitas en Quito Colonial; Estudio y Blibliografía. Consta de 408 fichas ordenadas alfabéticamente dentro de cada materia, un largo estudio preliminar y 17 láminas de portadas de los libros incluidos. La impresión fue hecha por la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana en Quito.

MEXICO

NUEVA SERIE. La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México ha comenzado la Nueva Biblioteca Mexicana con: dos tomos de Obras Completas de Juan Díaz Covarrubias, estudio preliminar, edición y notas de Clementina Díaz de Ovando; Libra Astronómica y Filosófica por Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, presentación de José Gaos y edición de Bernabé Navarro; Cartas sobre México por C. C. Becher, traducción del alemán, notas y prólogo de Juan de Ortega y Medina; y el primer volumen de las Obras de Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera titulado Crítica Literaria, investigación y recopilación de E. K. Mapes, edición y notas de Ernesto Mejía Sánchez e introducción de Porfirio Martínez Peñalosa.

CENTENARIO DEL COLEGIO CIVIL. La Universidad de Nuevo León organizó varios actos en conmemoración del primer centenario de la apertura de cursos en el Colegio Civil, el cual se estableció en 1859.

DONATIVO DE DOCUMENTOS. Roberto A. Naranjo, nieto del General Francisco Naranjo, ha donado un considerable número de documentos que pertenecían al archivo privado de este héroe a la Biblioteca Universitaria "Alfonso Reyes", en Monterrey.

EL LIBRO EN MÉXICO. En las páginas 18-26 del número correspondiente al 2 de noviembre de 1959 de *Publisher's Weekly* aparece un artículo muy interesante sobre el desarrollo de la industria del libro en México titulado "Book Selling and Book Publishing in Mexico".

LIBROS AMERICANOS EN DOS IDIOMAS. Durante el mes de noviembre de 1959 tuvo lugar en la Biblioteca Benjamín Franklin de la ciudad de México una exposición representativa de libros estadounidenses. La exhibición se trasladó después a Monterrey y a Guadalajara.

CENTENARIO DE NÁJERA. Con motivo de celebrarse en 1959 el primer cen-

tenario del nacimiento de Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera tuvo lugar en la Biblioteca Nacional una exposición de documentos y objetos personales del poeta.

ERNESTO VILLARREAL CANTÚ (1899-1959). Maestro por muchos años, llegó a ser director de Educación y de la Biblioteca Pública del Estado de Nuevo León. Fue miembro de la Academia Nuevoleonesa de Historia, Geografía y Estadística, y autor de las Memorias sobre la Educación Pública del Estado de Nuevo León, El Jubileo; Medio Siglo en el Camino de la Luz, y Medio Siglo de Cultura Masónica.

PANAMA

NUEVA BIBLIOTECA. La Comisión Nacional Panameña en cooperación con la UNESCO y el Consejo de Educación de Panamá ha establecido en el barrio El Chorrillo de la ciudad de Panamá una biblioteca experimental que prestará libros a los estudiantes de las escuelas locales.

LISTA DE DOCUMENTOS EN MICROFILM. En las páginas 7-59 del no. 3, vol. 1, del *Boletín del Comité de Archivos* del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia aparece la lista de los documentos panameños microfilmados por la Unidad Movil de Microfilm de la UNESCO en 1957-1958.

PERU

CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACIÓN. En el Ministerio de Educación Pública se ha establecido un Centro Nacional de Información y Documentación Pedagógica que asistirá a maestros y estudiantes en el uso de la documentación pedagógica nacional, materiales audiovisuales, museos pedagógicos y canje de publicaciones.

PUERTO RICO

CUADERNOS DE POESÍA. El Ateneo Puertorriqueño ha publicado los números 7, 8, 9 y 10 de esta serie de antologías de poetas puertorriqueños, los cuales incluyen respectivamente: Antología de Antonio Pérez Pierret, selección y prólogo de F. Franco Oppenheimer; Celajes, 1951-1953, prólogo de M. A. Feliciano; Antología de Antonio Nicolás Blanco, selección y prólogo de L. Hernández Aquino; y Antología de Jesús María Lago, selección y prólogo de A. L. Morales.

UNITED STATES

INSTITUTO DE DOCUMENTACIÓN. El Instituto Americano de Documentación celebró su reunión anual en Lehigh University del 22 al 24 de octubre de 1959. Las discusiones giraron principalmente alrededor de los problemas de colección, catalogación y escrutinio de documentos en colecciones pequeñas de menos de 50,000 documentos.

THE CULTURES OF THE AMERICAS. The United States National Commission for UNESCO held its 7th National Coference in Denver, Colorado, from Septem-

ber 29, 1959 to October 2, 1959. The conference dealt with "The Cultures of the Americas: Achievements in Education, Science, and Arts," and was attended by approximately 1100 persons. "The Role of the Library in Latin America" was an important topic discussed. Charles Gosnell reported on the Pilot Library in Medellin, Colombia. William Jackson commented on a recent trip for the Department of State to observe U. S. libraries and bi-national centers in South America, particularly in Brazil. Stanley West spoke of the plans of the Association of Research Libraries to extend the Farmington Plan to Latin America.

Howard Cline referred to the establishment of the Association of Latin American Studies and to the grants from the Carnegie Corporation to the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council for the establishment of a joint committee for Latin American studies, and Marietta Daniels reported on the training of librarians in and for the libraries of Latin

America.

"BEST SELLERS". Los libros que más se vendieron en 1959 en obras imaginativas fueron: Exodus (L. Uris), Doctor Zhivago (B. Pasternak), Hawaii (J. Michener), Advise and Consent (A. Drury), Lady Chatterley's Lover (D. H. Lawrence), The Ugly American (W. J. Lederer y E. L. Burdick), Dear and Glorious Physician (T. Caldwell), Lolita (V. Nabokov), Mrs. 'arris Goes to Paris (P. Gallico), y Poor no More (R. Ruark); en obras no imaginativas: 'twixt Twelve and Twenty (P. Boone), Folk Medicine (D. C. Jarvis), For 2 & Plain (H. Golden), The Status Seekers (V. Packard), Act One (M. Hart), Charley Weaver's Letters from Mamma (C. Arquette), Elements of Style (W. Strunk Jr. y E. B. White), The General Foods Kitchens Cookbook (Random House), Only in America (H. Golden), Mine Enemy Grows Older (A. King).

ESTADOS UNIDOS SEGÚN LOS EXTRANJEROS. Princeton University ha publicado As Others See Us; The United States Through Foreign Eyes, editado por Franz M. Joseph, el cual contiene comentarios sobre los Estados Unidos por Julián Marías de España, Daniel Cosío Villegas de México, Jorge Mañach de Cuba, Marija Vilfan de Yugoeslavia, y otros.

CENTENARIO DE BRYAN. Durante el mes de marzo de 1960, la Biblioteca del Congreso exhibió varios manuscritos del estadista norteamericano William Jennings Bryan en conmemoración del primer centenario de su nacimiento.

BOOK DETERIORATION. The Virginia State Library, at Richmond, has published *Deterioration of Book Stock; Causes and Remedies*, edited by Randolph W. Church. It consists of two studies on the permanence of book paper conducted by W. J. Barrow.

COPYRIGHT GUIDE. R. R. Bowker Company of New York has recently published A Copyright Guide written by Harriet F. Pilpel and Morton D. Goldberg. It covers all aspects of the subject, and can be obtained at 2 dollars a copy.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LIAISON COMMITTEE. The general feeling among Latin Americanists that Spanish American literary bibliography leaves much to be desired led, in December 1958, to the formation of a Bibliographic Liaison Committee

by the Modern Language Association (Spanish 4 Group). Its members are: George O. Schanzer, the author of this note, who is acting as chairman (St. John's University), George Arnold Chapman (University of California, Berkeley), Armando Correia Pacheco (Pan American Union), Robert G. Mead Jr. (University of Connecticut), Otto Olivera (Syracuse University), James F. Shearer (Columbia University), and José M. Topete (Albrook AFB, Canal Zone).

The immediate purpose of this committee has been the collection of information on the various dispersed efforts in the field. During the past months news have been received not only from members but from a number of scholars at large, and it is hoped that its periodic reports will also serve as an appeal to bibliogra-

phers anywhere to report briefly their activities and plans.—G. O. S.

NEW EDITOR OF THE HAHR. Professor Donald E. Worcester, of the University of Florida, Gainesville, has been designated as the new managing editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, succeeding Professor Lewis Hanke.

EXPOSICIÓN DEL LIBRO. La quinta Exposición Internacional del Libro se celebrará este año del 5 al 9 de junio en Chicago y del 20 de junio al 1º de julio en Columbia University en New York. Además de libros publicados fuera de los Estados Unidos, se exhibirán publicaciones periódicas.

REFERENCE WORK. A grant from the Ford Foundation to the American Universities Field Staff has made possible the publication of A Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, edited by Phillips Talbot. Dr. Howard F. Cline edited the Latin American section. The volume includes 6,000 titles selected for their usefulness at college level. This reference work will be distributed free of charge to American universities and colleges. The price for the public is 4.75 dollars.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MICROFORMS. The Council on Library Resources has granted 11,550 dollars to the Association of Research Libraries for a study of the bibliographical control of microforms.

SERRA AWARD. The Serra Award of the Americas for 1959 was conferred on the Peruvian historian Jorge Basadre by the Academy of Franciscan History, at a banquet held on December 20, 1959, at the Academy, in Washington, D. C. The prize is given annually to a distinguished historian of the Western Hemisphere. The new corresponding members of the Academy were announced on that occasion. They are as follows: Arthur P. Whitaker, Max Savelle, Julián Calvo, Rafael Cervantes, Andrés Millé, Luis Nicolau d'Olwer, John L. Phelan, Agustín Millares Carlo.

MANUAL DEL HISPANISTA. Ha vuelto a aparecer una nueva edición de la guía de Raymond Foulché-Delbosc, Manual de l'hispanisant, publicado originalmente por la Hispanic Society of America y agotado desde hace varios años. La nueva edición es de Kraus Reprint Corporation, 16 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York, U. S. A.

BERNARD BERENSON (1865-1959). Notable crítico e historiador del arte, fallecido en Florencia, Italia. Nacido en Lituania, pasó su juventud en los Estados

Unidos hasta 1887. Poco tiempo después partió para Europa a estudiar arte en Oxford, París y Berlín, yendo luego a Italia donde permaneció el resto de su vida.

Al morir donó su magnífica biblioteca de 40,000 volúmenes y su villa de Florencia a Harvard University. Deja una abundante obra, en la que figuran Venetian Painters of the Renaissance, Drawings of the Florentine Painters, Essay in Appreciation.

RONALD D. HUSSEY (1897-1959). Profesor de historia de la Universidad de California, Los Angeles. Entre sus publicaciones se cuentan The Caracas Company, 1728-1784, History of Latin America, y History of the Caribbean.

WALTER YUST (1895-1960). Editor-in-chief of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and its affiliated publications for 22 years. He was, at one time, literary editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and earlier he had been associate editor of the Literary Review and editor of the Literary Lobby of the New York Evening Post. He was 65 years old.

RICHARD G. HENSLEY (1903-1960). Librarian of the Boston Public Library. He was very active in the library field, having worked at the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library.

RICHARD BLAINE McCORNACK (1919-1959). Profesor de historia de Darmouth College. Deja una abundante bibliografía sobre todo en artículos sobre la historia diplomática de México. Es autor también de Some Social Aspects of American Bussiness in Latin America.

VENEZUELA

CENTENARIO DE BARALT. En conmemoración del primer centenario de la muerte de Rafael García Baralt, la Universidad del Zulia editó el primer tomo de sus Obras Completas y distribuyó, en colaboración con el Centro Histórico del Zulia, una biografía de Baralt escrita por Pedro Grases. Además la Revista de la Universidad del Zulia le dedicó un número extraordinario (año 2, no. 8, 1959), en el que colaboraron: A. F. Brice, A. Uslar Pietri, M. Maldonado, C. Montiel Molero, R. Mestre Fuenmayor, P. Grases, E. Sanabria, G. Díaz-Plaja, J. A. Ferrer, D. Belloso Rossell, G. Céspedes Rivera, A. Rumazo González, P. P. Barnola, y J. A. Borjas Sánchez.

FESTIVAL DEL LIBRO. Con motivo del Segundo Festival del Libro Venezolano se imprimieron unos 250,000 ejemplares de las siguientes obras: Las Mejores Páginas de Bolívar (selección de A. Uslar Pietri), Sus Mejores Poemas (Andrés Eloy Blanco), Sus Mejores Cuentos (José R. Pocaterra), Puros Hombres (Antonio Arráiz), Cumboto (Ramón Díaz Sánchez), Cubagua (Enrique Bernardo Núñez), Pedro Claver (Mariano Picón-Salas), Leyendas Históricas (Arístides Rojas), Satíricos y Costumbristas, y Los Mejores Ensayistas Venezolanos.—P. P. B.

PREMIOS. Los Premios Municipales de Poesía y Prosa correspondieron, respectivamente, al poeta Benito Raúl Losada por su obra Más allá del Relámpago y a José Antonio Calcaño por su libro La Ciudad y su Música.—P. P. B.

MESA REDONDA. La Mesa Redonda de la Comisión de Historia del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia se reunirá en Caracas del 1 al 10 de julio de 1960 para discutir "El Movimiento Emancipador de Hispanoamérica". Esta reunión ha sido organizada por la Academia Nacional de la Historia con motivo de la celebración del Sesquicentenario de la Independencia de Venezuela.

MANUEL FELIPE RUGELES. (1904-1959). Escritor y poeta. Colaboró en El Universal y El Heraldo. Fue fundador del Instituto Colombo-Venezolano de Cultura. Obtuvo el Premio Municipal de Poesía en 1944 y el Premio Nacional de Literatura en 1955. Entre sus libros se destacan: Memoria de la Tierra, Aldea en la Niebla, Canta Pirulero, Amología Poética y Canto de Sur y Norte.—P. P. B.

ERNESTO SIFONTES (1880-1959). Hidrólogo venezolano. Estableció una estación de hidrología y fundó la Estación Meteorológica Nacional de Ciudad Bolívar. Fue hidrólogo de las Fuerzas Navales. Autor de veinticuatro estudios sobre climatología, meteorología, hidrología e hidrografía.— P. P. B.

II. NON-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

GERMANY

FERIA DEL LIBRO FRANCFORT. La Asociación del Comercio del Libro Alemán está organizando este festival que tendrá lugar en la Feria Internacional de Francfort del 21 al 26 de septiembre de 1960. Concurrirán, además de las casas editoriales más importantes de cada país, las casas productoras de discos literarios. Según la tradición, en esta feria se otorgará el Premio de la Paz del Comercio del Libro Alemán.

MUSEO INTERNACIONAL DE LA IMPRENTA. A iniciativa de la Sociedad Internacional Gutenberg y de la Sociedad Internacional de Bibliófilos se ha dispuesto establecer un Museo Internacional de la Imprenta en Mainz, en el que se reconstruirá el taller de Gutenberg.

LITERATURA HISPANA EN ALEMÁN. El número 38 de la revista *Cuadernos* del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura, contiene un artículo, escrito por Albert Theile, sobre "Literatura Iberoamericana en Versión Alemán".

GREAT BRITAIN

CENTENARY OF THE "ORIGIN OF SPECIES". The Darwin centenary has been spread over two years, for, while *The Origin of Species* was published in 1859, the Darwin-Wallace paper "On the tendency of species to form varieties" appeared in 1858. To mark the centenary of the latter, the Royal Society, in conjunction with the Linnaean and Geological Societies, held a *conversazione* and show of exhibits on 15th July 1958. On the following day Sir Julian Huxley delivered the Darwin-Wallace Memorial Lecture at the Royal Albert Hall, during the inaugural session of the 15th international Zoological Congress held in London.

At a meeting of the Linnaean Society, the President, Dr. C. F. A. Pantin, unveiled a plaque in the meeting room, commemorating the centenary of the reading before the Society, on 1st July 1858, of the joint communication by Darwin and Wallace on their theory of evolution by natural selection.

The December 1957 number of Antiquity had already paid tribute to the Darwin-Wallace centenary by devoting itself to the theme of evolution. This number had as its frontispiece a hitherto unpublished sketch of Charles Darwin, made in 1855.

In 1958 appeared the important new edition of *The Autobiography of Charles Darwin*, 1809-1882 (London, Collins), important in that its editor, Lady Norah Barlow, Charles Darwin's granddaughter, restored for the first time passages excised from previous editions. Other books published include: A Century of Darwin, edited by S. A. Barnett (London, Heinemann), in which fifteen experts discuss aspects of Darwin's theory, upholding its validity in every case; and *The Living Thoughts of Darwin*, presented in a new and revised edition by Sir Julian Huxley, assisted by James Fisher (London, Cassell, 15/-). Penguin Books (Harmondsworth) produced *The Theory of Evolution* by John Maynard Smith, the Cambridge University Press, an edition of Darwin and Wallace's *Evolution by Natural Selection*, and Gollancz, Professor Loren Eiseley's *The Immense Journey*.

The Times carried articles on the 1858 centenary in the issues of 27th Junc and 1st July 1958, and in Nature appeared contributions by Sir Gavin de Beer—Director of the British Museum (Natural History)—, to whom the Darwin Medal of the Royal Society for 1958 was awarded, and by Sir Julian Huxley. In Geographical Magazine, July 1958, was published Lady Norah Barlow's illustrated article, "Darwin and the shores of evolution," and Endeavour, April 1958, carried an article, "The Darwin centenary."

On April 9-10, 1959, a conference to mark the centenary of *The Origin of Species* was organized by the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Edinburgh, and held in Adam House, Edinburgh. It consisted of six sessions:

1) "Darwin's place in the history of thought" (Prof. B. Wiley, Cambridge); "The intelectual background during Darwin's student days in Edinburgh" (G. A. Shepperson, Edinburgh); 2) "Darwinism and human society in retrospect" (Prof. L. Hogben, Birmingham); "Natural and social selection" (Dr. W. Stark, Manchester); 3) "Genetic determinants of human behaviour" (Prof. C. H. Waddington, Edinburgh); 4) "Social evolution" (Prof. M. Ginsberg, London); 5) "Communication in animal and human societies" (S. A. Barnett, Glasgow); and 6) an appraisal of the conference by Dr. J. Bronowski and Professor Asa Briggs.

Lady Norah Barlow read a paper "Charles Darwin as author" at the Library Association Annual Conference, Torquay, 24th September 1959 (Library Association Proceedings, 1959, pp. 69-70), and Sir Charles Darwin, Darwin's grandson, gave a memorial lecture on "Darwin the traveller" at the Royal Geographical Society on 19th October.

Two interesting notes appeared in *Nature*, 10th October 1959, dealing with the case-history of Darwin's protracted illness. It is possible that he suffered from Chagas's disease, contracted during his visit to the province of Mendoza, Argentina, in 1834.

Dr. Gertrude Himmelfarb's Darwin and the Darwinian Revolution (London, Chatto and Windus, 1959) deals critically with Darwinism as an ideology, analys-

ing its repercussions on religious and social thinking. Professor Loren Eiseley

made a further contribution in Darwin's Century (Gollancz).

The Origin of Species was published on 24th November 1859, and on the centenary date A. C. Crombie, Lecturer in the History of Science at Oxford, broadcast a talk on "The Darwinian deception," maintaining that Darwin deluded himself and the public in presenting himself as a Baconian scientist who patiently accumulated facts before formulating any theory to connect them. Again, on 22nd November, Sir Julian Huxley and Professor C. H. Waddington took part in a broadcast discussion of how Darwin came to discover natural selection. The talk was entitled "The naturalist: The origin of species" and was introduced by Professor G. P. Wells.

We may conclude with a remark made by Dr. Cyril Bibby, writing in Eugenics Review, October 1959, on "Charles Darwin and The origin of species": "It is a fairly safe bet that The origin will still be discussed in 2059."

PHILIPPINES

José López del Castillo (-1956). Belatedly we regret to announce the death of this advisor, contributor and friend of our review, who passed away in New York City in 1956. Mr. López del Castillo had been advisor for the Philippines since our review was founded in 1951 and was a loyal and staunch supporter of our publication. He was a lawyer by profession and a writer and bibliographer by avocation. In his early years he was also a teacher and a journalist. At least three of his works relate to the legal profession: The Marriage and Divorce Laws of the Philippines, Ley de Matrimonio Comentada and The Civil Register Act Annotated. Probably his greatest contribution to the field of Philippine historiography is Malolos y sus Prohombres; Estudio Critico Histórico, which deals with the abortive attempts for independence in 1898.

In 1952 he participated as a speaker in the Medina Centennial Celebration, held at the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C. The subject of his talk was "Medina's Contribution to the Bibliography of the Philippines."

PORTUGAL

BOLETÍN BIBLIOGRÁFICO. Durante el IV Coloquio Internacional de Estudios Luso-Brasileños se resolvió establecer un Boletim Internacional de Bibliografia Luso-Brasileira, que registrará todas las publicaciones relativas a asuntos luso-brasileños. El boletín estará bajo la dirección de José Azeredo Perdigão, presidente de la Fundación Calouste Gulbenkian, y saldrá trimestralmente. Dirección: Boletim Internacional de Bibliografia Luso-Brasileira, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisboa 1, Portugal.

SPAIN

GREGORIO MARAÑÓN (1887-1960). Acaba de morir en España el doctor Gregorio Marañón, quien fuera llamado por algunos "el más grande de los médicos entre los escritores y el más grande de los escritores entre los médicos". Lo

primero es evidentemente cierto, pues la figura del científico y del clínico Maranión llenó una buena parte de este siglo en la medicina española; sus investigaciones sobre glándulas de secreción interna y sobre fisio-patología neurovegetativa abrieron nuevos caminos a la medicina hormonal y aun a la medicina psicosomática de nuestros días. Sus Ensayos sobre Don Juan, su libio sobre Enrique IV de Castilla, su Emperador Claudio y su notable Ariel o la Timidez pertenecen a este género médico-literario.

El nombre de Gregorio Marañón prestó una luz nueva y radiante a la intelectualidad española en ese breve pero intenso momento que coincidió con el despertar de la República y que constituyó, después del Siglo de Oro, el más notable florecer de las letras y las artes en la Península Ibérica: en los años del 10 al 30 España dio a conocer ante el mundo los nombres de Ortega y Gasset, Valle-Inclán, Juan Ramón Jiménez, Manuel y Antonio Machado, Unamuno, Azorín, Baroja, Pérez de Ayala, Benavente, Azaña, Marquina, Madariaga, etc.

El historiador que en el futuro intente trazar la historia cultural de España de comienzos hasta mediados del siglo xx no podrá ignorar el nombre de Gregorio Marañón.—I. M.

"CÓDICE ALEGRÍA". La Biblioteca Nacional proyecta una edición crítica de la crónica Verdadera Historia de los Sucesos de la Conquista de la Nueva España basada en este manuscrito original.

SERVICIO BIBLIOGRÁFICO. La Asociación Hispanoamericana de Historia ha creado una sección bibliográfica que proporcionará información sobre temas históricos determinados y sobre publicaciones recientes, y prestará libros, publicaciones periódicas y copias de archivos españoles.

PUBLICACIONES. El Instituto Nacional del Libro Español viene publicando una colección de bibliografías selectas bajo el título Cien Fichas Sobre..., y los catálogos: Poesía, Teatro, Novela, 1959; Libros Españoles, 1958; y Catálogo de Publicaciones del Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, 1959.

SWEDEN

COLOQUIO IBERO-AMERICANO. Con motivo del XI Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Históricas, que se celebrará en Estocolmo del 21 al 28 de agosto de 1960, la Comisión de Historia del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, en colaboración con la Biblioteca e Instituto de Estudios Iberoamericanos de Estocolmo, ha organizado un Coloquio Iberoamericano para el 19 de agosto en el cual Magnus Mörner leerá un trabajo sobre "El mestizaje en la historia de Iberoamérica".—N. H.

III. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

"BECAS DE LA OEA, 1958-1959". La Secretaría Técnica del Programa de Becas de la OEA ha publicado la memoria de sus actividades en el período com-

prendido entre el 1º de julio de 1958 y el 30 de junio de 1959. Durante ese año se concedieron 170 becas, de las cuales aproximadamente un 56 por ciento fueron aprovechadas para hacer estudios en los Estados Unidos y el resto en América Latina.

Según información contenida en un anexo de dicha memoria, para la fecha 30 de septiembre de 1959 se habían concedido ya 350 becas distribuidas en los 21 Estados miembros de la Organización.

Los fondos destinados al programa se espera que lleguen a un millón de dólares en el tercer año fiscal. Distintas recomendaciones de reuniones interamericanas, gubernamentales y privadas han alentado o propuesto el fortalecimiento del programa por considerarlo uno de los medios más eficaces de ayudar a los países miembros.

Se ofrecen dos clases de bccas: de ampliación de estudios y de investigación. Pueden optar a las primeras profesionales con título académico y técnicos sin título universitario pero con alto grado de experiencia. Pueden optar a las segundas aquellos que posean condiciones para realizar investigaciones originales. Los interesados deben dirigirse a: Secretaría Técnica, Programa de Becas de la OEA, Unión Panamericana, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

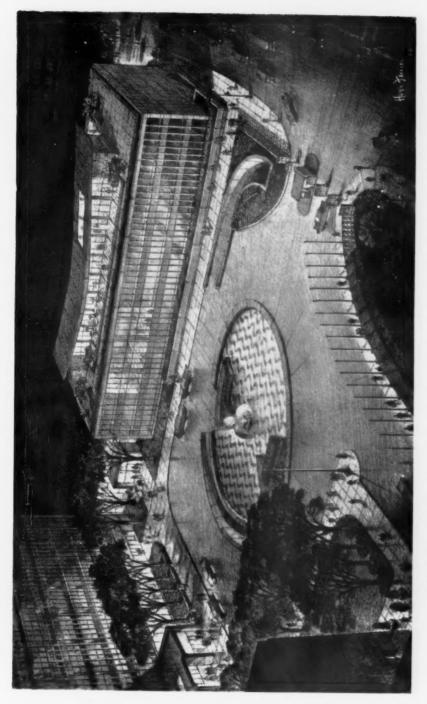
"CIENCIA INTERAMERICANA". La División de Fomento Científico del Departamento de Asuntos Culturales ha comenzado la publicación de este nuevo boletín bimensual. El número 1, correspondiente a encro-febrero de 1960, contiene los siguientes artículos: "Importancia del adelanto científico para el desarrollo y prosperidad de las Américas" por Bernardo A. Houssay, "El océano: La última gran frontera", "La OEA y el avance de la ciencia" y "La OEA y la energía atómica".

MEDINA CENTENNIAL PROCEEDINGS. The proceedings of the Medina Centennial Celebration, held at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., in November 1952, will be issued in the near future under the title of José Toribio Medina, Humanist of the Americas, edited by Maury A. Bromsen.

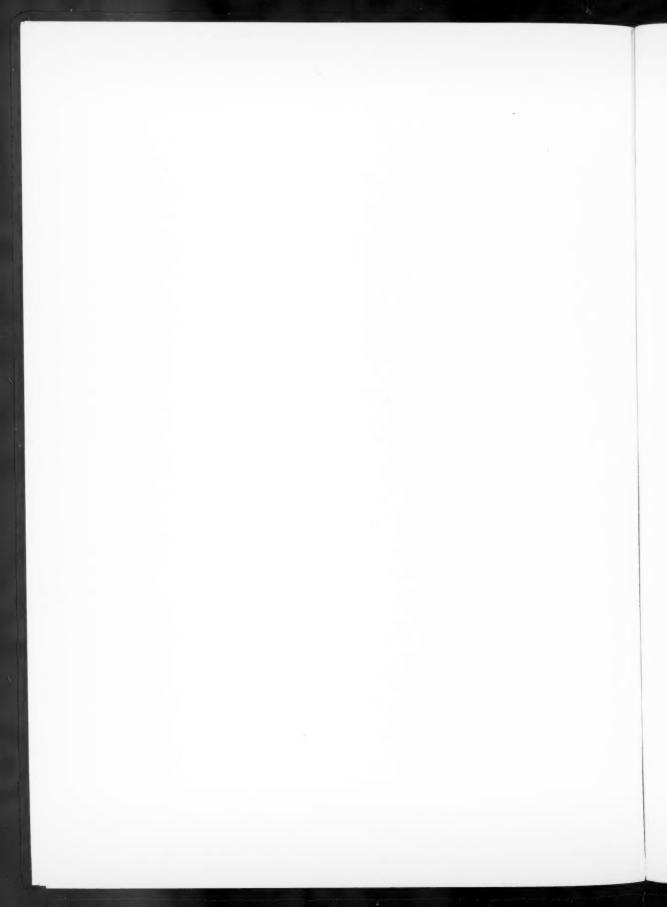
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

REUNIÓN ANUAL DEL CONSEJO. El Consejo de la Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Bibliotecarios se reunió en Varsovia, Polonia, del 14 al 17 de septiembre de 1959. Se acordó, entre otras cosas, publicar una guía de catálogos colectivos y de centros de préstamo internacional; admitir como miembros a la Biblioteca Nacional de Bulgaria, al Consejo Central de Bibliotecas de la Unión Soviética y al Consejo Central de Bibliotecas de Checoeslovaquia; y celebrar la próxima reunión en Malmö, Suecia, en agosto de 1960.

CONFERENCIA DE CATALOGACIÓN. El Council on Library Resources, de Washington, D. C., Estados Unidos, le ha donado 95,420 dólares a la Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Bibliotecarios para que convoque a una reunión internacional sobre prácticas de catalogación. Dicha conferencia tendrá lugar en la sede de la UNESCO, en París, durante 1961.



Sketch by the firm of Harrison and Abramovitz of the proposed new United Nations library building in New York City. Reproduced by courtesy of the United Nations.



PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

PUBLICACIONES. Bajo los auspicios de la Comisión de Historia del IPGH y la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, ha aparecido el primer número de la Revista de Historia de las Ideas. Esta publicación, dirigida por Leopoldo Zea, recogerá principalmente estudios sobre las ideologías y doctrinas que han influido decisivamente en la historia de América. El primer número contiene, en esencia, las ponencias que se presentaron en el Primer Seminario de Historia de las Ideas, celebrado en Puerto Rico en 1956. La correspondencia debe dirigirse al Comité de Historia de las Ideas en América, Comisión de Historia del IPGH, Ex-Arzobispado 29, Tacubaya, México, D. F.

También apareció el primer volumen de la Historiografia del Paraguay, titulado Paraguay Indígena, Colonial y Jesuita por Efraim Cardozo.

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Copies of the draft recommendations of the First Meeting of this committee have been distributed to all participants and interested persons. The meeting was held in Washington, D. C., at the Library of Congress, in June 1959, under the auspices of the Hispanic Foundation of this institution, the Commission on History of the PAIGH, the Cuban Academy of History and the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union. Requests for information should be addressed to the Chairman of the committee, Dr. Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. The proceedings of the meeting will be issued some time this year.

UNESCO

SERVICIOS DE MICROFILM. Desde su creación en 1956, la Unidad Móvil de Microfilm de la UNESCO ha prestado servicios en Paraguay, Panamá, Honduras, El Salvador, y actualmente se encuentra en la República Dominicana. Pueden obtenerse copias del material microfilmado en el Centro de Documentación Científica y Técnica, Plaza de la Ciudadela 6, México, D. F., México.

"INDEX TRANSLATIONUM". El tomo 11 de esta bibliografía internacional de traducciones que UNESCO viene publicando anualmente ha sido distribuido. Registra las traducciones publicadas en 1958 en 64 países. Se han incluido algunas anteriores a 1958 seguidas de las fechas de publicación.

UNITED NATIONS

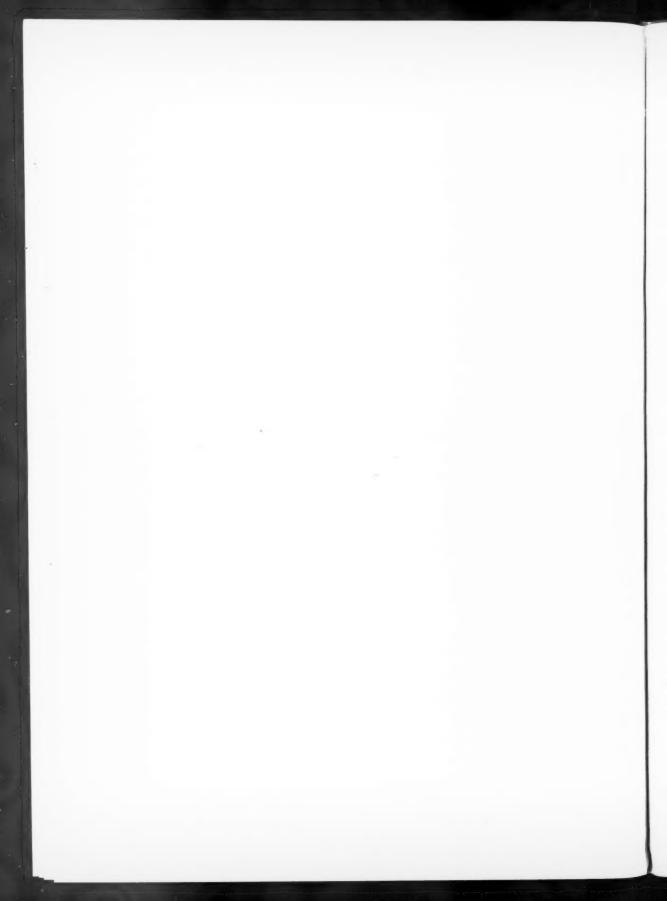
NEW LIBRARY BUILDING. Thanks to a gift of \$6.200,000 from the Ford Foundation, the United Nations will begin construction of an ultra-modern, marble and glass building to house its library. The structure will be located at First and 42nd Street, adjacent to the Secretariat building.

The new library will have six stories, three above ground level and three below, with an additional penthouse where a lounge will be located. The building, measuring 90 by 200 feet, will have enough floor space to house around 400,000 volumes and to accomodate approximately 285 readers. The drawings of designs were made by the architectural firm of Harrison and Abramovitz.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INDEX OF PERIODICALS. The World Health Organization has published the second edition of Current Indexing and Abstracting Periodicals in the Medical and Biological Sciences; An Annotated List. It includes 310 titles published throughout the world. Entries are arranged alphabetically by title and include bibliographical data, name and address of the publisher, annual subscription price, etc.

SE IMPRIMIO EN LOS TALLERES DE LA EDI-TORIAL CVLTVRA, T. G., S. A., AVE. REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA Nº 96, MEXICO 1. D. F. TIRO DE ESTA REVISTA. 2.000 EJEMPLARES



HISPANIC REVIEW

A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Research in the Hispanic Languages and Literatures

Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

J. P. Wickersham Crawford, Founder. Otis H. Green and Joseph E. Gillet, Editors

Arnold G. Reichenberger, Managing Editor

Joseph A. Fernandez, Assistant Editor

Subscription price: \$6.00 a year; single issues, \$1.75

Address inquiries and orders to Arnold G. Reichenberger, Managing Editor

Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa., U.S.A.

BOLETIN INFORMA-TIVO DEL SEMINA-RIO DE DERECHO POLITICO

UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA

Director: Enrique TIERNO GALVÁN

Publicación trimestral sobre temas de teoría política, sociología, política internacional e Hispanoamérica, con amplia sección de bibliografía.

Suscripción anual: 4.50 dólares. Número suelto: 1.25 dólares

Toda la correspondencia y envío de libros para recensiones, al Seminario de Derecho Político, Universidad de Salamanca, España.

CUADERNOS DE HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA

Director: Claudio Sánchez-Albornoz

Publicados por el Instituto de Historia de España de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires.

25 tomos de 200 páginas en cuerpo 10 x 19 cm. Colección completa 100 dólares.

Correspondencia a:

Secretaría del Instituto de Historia de España. Viamonte, 414, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

REVISTA DE HISTORIA

Publicação trimestral, comportando cada número mais de 200 páginas distribuídas pelas seguintes secções:

Conferência Questões Pedagógicas Artigos Resenha Bibliográfica Fatos e Notas Noticiário

Assinaturas:

A importância das assinaturas poderá ser enviada em vale postal, cheque sôbre a praça de São Paulo, ou carta registrada com valor declarado.

Tôda a correspondência, inclusive a relacionada com a assinatura, deverá ser endereçada ao Prof. Eurípides Simões de Paula, Caixa Postal 8105-Rua Maria Antônia, 294, São Paulo, Brasil.

REVISTA CHILENA DE HISTORIA Y GEOGRAFÍA

HISTORIA

GEOGRAFIA

BIOGRAFIA

ETNOLOGIA

Fundada en 1911

FOLKLORE

Director

RICARDO DONOSO

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, CASILLA 1386

Se publica semestralmente en volúmenes de 400 a 500 páginas. Valor de la suscripción anual: \$3.00 dólares.

STVDIVM

Bogotá. Revista de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Publicación cuatrimestral. Fundada en 1957 por José Manuel Rivas Sacconi. Director: Antonio Antelo Iglesias. Consejo de Redacción: Jaime Vélez Sáenz, Jaime Jaramillo Uribe, Antonio Bergmann, Jorge Páramo Pomareda. Secciones: artículos de fondo, notas, comunicaciones y documentos, textos, reseñas, notas bibliográficas e información. Suscripción anual: US \$3.00. Dirección: Apartado Nacional 717 (Chapinero), Bogotá, D. E., Colombia.

THESAVRVS

BOLETÍN
DEL
INSTITUTO
CARO Y CUERVO

Publicación de filología y lingüística

Director: José Manuel Rivas Sacconi

Secretario de redacción: Rubén Páez Patiño

Correspondencia y canjes: Apartado Postal 2950

Bogotá, Colombia

Suscripción anual: U.S. \$6.00

Pedidos y suscripciones:

Librería Colombiana, Carrera 8 Núm. 12-65.

Apartado Aéreo 3552 - Bogotá, Colombia

BOOKS ABROAD

An International Quarterly of Comment on Foreign Books

Edited by E. E. Noth Founded by Roy Temple House

WORLD LITERATURE in review each quarter by distinguished critics both in the United States and abroad. The magazine offers to its readers criticism and analysis of many of the important books issued in all literary languages-a literary harvest obtainable through no other medium.

THE CURRENT OF IDEAS as reflected in leading articles by contributors of established reputation throughout the world. This makes vital reading for everyone interested in the intellectual advancement of our age.

Subscription rates: \$4.00 a year, or \$7.00 for two years. Single copies \$1.25 each. Address the Circulation Manager, BOOKS ABROAD.

University of Oklahoma Press - Norman, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Historical Abstracts

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE
BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES
BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR DER WELT
BIBLIOGRAFIA MUNDIAL DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS
ВИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЯ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

本界公園期刊目意

ERIC H. BOEHM, Editor

English summaries of historical articles (13,262 to date) on the period 1775-1945 from nearly 2,000 periodicals.

Professional and Bibliographical News.

Further information or free Index Number on request

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

MÜNCHEN-SOLLN, EMIL-DITTLER-STRASSE 12, GERMANY

ESPACIO DISPONIBLE

HISTORIA

Revista trimestral de historia española, americana y argentina del Río de la Plata.

> Raúl A. MOLINA Director

Ricardo ZORRAQUÍN BECU Subdirector

Subscripción anual: Ex. U.S. \$6.00 Número suelto: U.S. \$1.50

Dirección y redacción: Lavalle 1226, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Distribución: Unión de Editores Latinos, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

A quarterly circulated widely in Latin America and the United States containing articles, inedited documents, book reviews, minor notices, and professional news.

Donald E. Worcester, Managing Editor Walter A. Payne, Associate Managing Editor

Board of Editors

John F. Bannon; Harry Bernstein; John P. Harrison; Robert S. Chamberlain; Builey W. Diffie; Howard F. Cline; Walter V. Scholes; William J. Griffith; Clifton B. Kroeber; Charles E. Nowell; John Rydjord; Stanley Stein.

Advisory Editors

Arthur P. Whitaker; Charles C. Griffin; Clarence H. Haring; John Tate Lanning; Irving A. Leonard; Dana G. Munro; J. Fred Rippy; France V. Scholes

Editorial correspondence: Prof. Lewis Hanke, Box 7691 University Station, Austin 12, Texas, U. S. A.

Business correspondence: Duke University Press, Box 6697. College Station, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.

Subscription rates:

\$6.00 per year in U. S., \$4.00 per year elsewhere, except in Great Britain. These prices may be obtained from the Cambridge University Press, the authorized agent.

Graduate students anywhere may subscribe at the rate of \$3.00 per year.

DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS

College Station, Box 6697,

Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.

The ANNALS of The American Academy of Political and Social Science

bi-monthly journal devoted to the discussion of political, social and economic problems. Presents the MARCH 1958 issue on the study of population trends throughout the continent of America with analysis of changes affecting the future.

A CROWDING HEMISPHERE: POPULATION CHANGE IN THE AMERICAS

Special Editor: Kinsley Davis, Project Director, International Urban Research, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley

- An Over-all View
 - Canada and the United States
 - Latin America
 - Case Studies

For information write to:

The American Academy of Political

and Social Science

3937 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Single Copies

\$ 2.00 Nonmembers

\$ 1.50 Members

Publications of the

ACADEMY OF AMERICAN FRANCISCAN HISTORY

DOCUMENTARY SERIES, nos. IV, V, VI, VII

Antonine TIBESAR, ed. - Writings of Junipero Serra. 4 volumes. \$40.00 per set

FRANCISCAN HISTORICAL CLASSICS, no. 1

Lino G. CANEDO, ed. - Crónica de la Provincia de los Doce Apóstoles del Perú, by Fr. Diego de Córdova Salinas. \$16.00. Edición de bibliófilo: \$40.00.

Angustias de la GUERRA ORD. - Occurrences in Hispanic California, edited by Francis Price and William H. Ellison. Pp. 98. \$5.00

THE AMERICAS

A Quarterly Review of Inter-American Cultural History Published July, October, January, April. Annual subscription United States and Canada, \$6.00: all other countries \$4.00.

5401 W. Cedar Lane

Washington 14, D.C., U.S.A.

REVISTA IBEROAMERICANA

Organo del Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana

Director-Editor: Alfredo A. Roggiano, Dept. of Romance Languages, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, U. S. A.

(Para intercambio cultural; canje, artículos, etc.).

Secretario-Tesorero: Myron I. Lichtblau, Dept. of Romance Languages, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, U. S. A.

Suscripción anual: U. S. A. y Europa, 2 dólares; América Latina, 2 dólares.

THE OFFICIAL QUARTERLY OF THE

American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese

HISPANIA

Published in March, May, September, and December. Subscription, \$5.00 a year. For sample copies and information about subscription and membership in the Association, write to the Secretary-Treasurer, Laurel Turk, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Articles and news: Editor, Robert G. Mead, Jr., Dept. of Romance Lang., University of Conn., Storrs.

Books for review: Irving Rothberg, Dept. of Romance Lang., Temple Univ., Phila., Pa.

Advertising rates: George T. Cushman, The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

HISPANIC AMERICAN REPORT

Editor: Ronald Hilton. Advisory Board: William C. Atkinson, Harold E. Davis, Russell H. Fitzgibbon, Preston E. James, Robert G. Mead, Jr., William C. Steere, William S. Stokes, Arturo Torres-Rioseco, Charles Wagley, Arthur P. Whitaker, A. Curtis Wilgus.

The Hispanic American Report, which is published monthly by Hispanic American Studies, Stanford University for the Hispanic American Society, provides a careful analysis of developments in Spain, Portugal, and each of the Latin American republics, as well as Puerto Rico and the West Indies. It is based on a wide variety of published and unpublished reports, which are housed in the Hispanic American Archives, a unique depository of information about contemporary Latin America which may be used by qualified members of the Hispanic American Society. Each issue of the Hispanic American Report contains about 60 pages.

Individual subscription including membership in the Hispanic American Society is \$6 per annum (regular), \$10 (sustaining member), and \$25 (patrol). Commercial and institutional subscriptions are \$10 per annum, or \$25 per annum including the privilege of using the Hispanic American Archives.

REVISTA DE HISTORIA DE AMÉRICA

PUBLICACIÓN SEMESTRAL DE LA COMISIÓN DE HISTORIA DEL INSTITUTO PANAMERICANO DE GEOGRAFÍA E HISTORIA.

Un instrumento de trabajo indispensable para el historiador de América y el americanista por su Sección de Artículos, Noticias, Notas Críticas, Reseñas y Bibliografía, con colaboraciones en los cuatro idiomas del Continente.

Director: SILVIO ZAVALA

Secretario: E. DE LA TORRE VILLAR

Suscripción anual 5 dólares o su equivalente en moneda mexicana.

Toda correspondencia relacionada con esta publicación debe dirigirse a: Comisión de Historia (R.H.A.), Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia.

Ex-Arzobispado 29.

MÉXICO 18, D. F.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

BULLETIN HISPANIQUE

Revue trimestrielle, organe des hispanistes Français, ouvert à la collaboration étrangère. Comité Directeur

- Président: M. BATAILLON, membre de l'Institut (College de France)
- Secrétaire- N. SALOMON (Faculté Gérant: des Lettres de Bordeaux)
- Membres: Ch. V. AÚBRUN (Sorbonne)
 P. MÉRIMÉE (Toulou
 - se)
 - R. RICARD (Sorbone)
 - A. RUMEAU (Sorbonne)
 - J. SARRAILH (Recteur de l'Université de Paris)

et Le Directeur des Annales, Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres de Bordeaux.

Abonnement. France... 1 500 fr. Etranger... 2 000 fr. Administration et Centre de souscription directe: Librairie Féret, 9, rue de Grassi, Bordeaux, France. ESPACIO DISPONIBLE

PUBLICACIONES DEL COMITÉ INTERAMERICANO DE BIBLIOGRAFÍA

DEPARTAMENTO DE ASUNTOS CULTURALES UNIÓN PANAMERICANA

- Las Actas de Independencia de América. Edición y nota preliminar de JAVIER MALAGÓN. Estudio preliminar de CHARLES C. GRIFFIN. 1955. Edición facsimilar. xx-144 p. US \$5.00.
- Huntington. Folleto conmemorativo de Archer M. Huntington. Colaboradores: L. QUINCY MUMFORD, JOSÉ A. MORA, JOSÉ J. ARROM, FEDERICO DE ONÍS, HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE. DAVID RUBIO y JOSÉ E. VARGAS. 1957. 45 p. US \$0.25.
- El "Epitome" de Pinelo, Primera Bibliografía del Nuevo Mundo. Edición facsimilar con una introducción por Agustín Millares Carlo. 1958. US \$2.00.
- The "Primordia" of Bishop White Kennett, First English Bibliography on America. Edición facsimilar con un estudio preliminar por Frederick R. Goff. US \$3.00.
- Some Rare and Interesting Books From the XVIIth and XVIIth Centuries Which Can Be Found in the Columbus Memorial Library. Por Luis D. Gardel. Con láminas. US \$1.00.
- Gabriela Mistral. Folleto conmemorativo. Colaboradores: Juan Marín, Juan Uribe Echevarría, Rafael Heliodoro Valle, José A. Mora, Norah Albanell y Nancy Mango. US \$0.30
- Humboldt. Folleto commemorativo. Colaboradores: William Sanders, Juan Bautista de Lavalle, Helmut de Terra y André C. Simonpietri. (En preparación).

Los pedidos deben enviarse a:

División de Ventas y Promoción

Unión Panamericana

Washington 6, D. C., E.U.A.





INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

Room 305, Pan American Union Washington 6, D. C., U. S. A.

Juan Marín, Chairman
Javier Malagón Barceló, Secretary
Armando Correia Pacheco
Arthur E. Gropp
Theo R. Crevenna

"That the Secretary General of the Organisation of American States set up a committee, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs, to study how to improve and coordinate bibliographic activities of the Pan American Union and Specialised Organisations" (Recommendation XX. B. 8, of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council).

"Que el Secretario General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos forme bajo la Presidencia del Director del Departamento de Asuntos Culturales, un Comité que estudie el mejoramiento y la coordinación de las actividades hibliográficas de la Unión Panamericana y de los Organismos Especializados" (Recomendución XX. B. 8, de la Primero Reunión del Consejo Interamericano Cultural).

REVISTA INTERAMERICANA DE BIBLIOGRAFIA INTER-AMERICAN REVIEW OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Periodicidad: trimestral (Frequency) (quarterly)

Subscription rates) (\$3.00 en América (Subscription rates) (\$3.00 in the Americas)
U. S. \$3.50 en otros países (\$3.50 in other countries)

Pedidos: Office of Publications Services (Orders) Pan American Union Constitution Avenue

Washington 6, D. C., U. S. A.

Canje: Director de la Biblioteca
(Exchange) Columbus Memorial Library
Pan American Union
Constitution Avenue

Constitution Avenue
Washington 6, D. C., U. S. A.
Colaboraciones: Director

(Contributions) Inter-American Review of Bibliography
Room 305, Pan American Union
Constitution Avenue
Washington 6, D. C., U. S. A.

Reproducción de artículos: Las colaboraciones de esta revista pueden reproducirse, rogando que se indique la fuente y que se envíen dos ejemplares de las reproducciones a la revista.

Reprinting of materials: Any contribution to this journal may be reproduced provided that its source is given. The editors would appreciate receiving two copies of any reprints made.

ARTICLES IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Frank GOODWYN. The frontier in American fiction.

E. R. HAGEMANN. ¡Huye! A conjectural biography of B. Traven.

Marguerite C. Suárez-Murias. Formación y desarrollo de la novela en Cuba durante el siglo XIX.

James W. ROBB. The promise and fulfillment of Alfonso Reyes.

Julio Speroni Vener. Pedro Mascaró; estudio biobibliográfico.

Angélica MENDOZA. John Dewey y la filosofía en América.

George C. A. Boehrer. Brazilian historical bibliography: Some lacunae and suggestions.

Hernando Sanabria Fernández. Gabriel René Moreno y la bibliografía boliviana.